FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 084 *29 April 1980*

ARGENTINA

CLARIN Writer Labels Rescue Try 'Improper Act' [26 Apr] B 1
Briefs: Malvinas Negotiations B 2

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Will Intervene To 'Save' Nation C 1
Criticism of Document C 2
Further Reaction C 3
Second Communique C 4
Integration Minister Appointed Acting Labor Minister C 4
Electoral Court Official Calls for Amendment of Laws C 4

BRAZIL

Minister Says Union Leaders Will Not Be Reinstated D 1
Congressmen Protest Police Violence D 1
Foreign Minister Lauds Resolution of Bogota Crisis D 1
O GLOBO Says U.S. Had Right, Duty To Try Rescue [26 Apr] D 2
JORNAL Says Raid Justified [26 Apr] D 3
FRG Expert Calls Nuclear Program 'Unrealistic' D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Apr]
Foreign Minister To Visit FRG, Africa, Chile D 4
SELA Secretary Arrives for 3-Day Official Visit D 4
Drought Ruins Crops in Paraiba, Ceara States D 4

CHILE

Commentator Sees Failed Raid as Political Blow to Carter E 1
Radio Assesses Factors Behind Vance Resignation E 1
Bomb Explosion Kills Carabinero at National Shrine E 2
Ministry Issues Communique E 2
Police Report Arrests E 2

COLOMBIA

Dialogue Promised if M-19 Returns to Normal Channels F 1
M-19 High Command To Meet in Panama 1 May F 1
New Charges of Torture Filed Before OAS Group F 2
Briefs: Banana Exports to Bulgaria F 2

ECUADOR

CFP Convention Reelects Bucaram, Condemns Roldos G 1
CTE Asks Roldos To Deny Entry to Cuban Refugees [Havana International] G 1
Briefs: Coffee Plague G 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Refugees, EEC J 1
Hydroelectric Agreement With USSR Detailed J 2

PANAMA

Labor Unions Announce Protest Demonstration on 1 May N 1
FRAMPO To Abstain From Provincial Elections N 1
Almanac Sales Halted for Canal Zone Description Errors N 2
People's Party Leader Praises Electoral Law Draft N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Communique Urges Restraint in Iran Crisis P 1
Cyrus Vance Called 'Advocate of World Peace' P 1

EL SALVADOR

Ten Die in Two Clashes; Teachers Announce 3-Day Strike P 2
Violence Occurs in San Salvador; More on Strike P 2
Power Outage Affects Country's Activities [EL MUNDO 25 Apr] P 2
FPL Seizes Radio Station To Read Communique P 3
Morales Ehrlich Views Political Situation P 4
[Paris LE MONDE 19 Apr]
Morales Announces Complementary Agrarian Reform Law P 6
Former Officials To Be Tried for Misuse of Public Funds P 7

GUATEMALA

Congress President Criticizes Visits by U.S. Officials P 8
Foundation Issues Ad on James Cheek, Foreign Officials P 8
[EL IMPARCIAL 22 Apr]
Christian Democratic Leader Views Prospects of Civil War P 9
[Madrid YA 18 Apr]
Businessman Machinegunned; Other Violence Reported P 10
Attacks on Buses P 10
Christian Democracy Protests Increasing Violence P 10

NICARAGUA

State of Emergency Lifted; New Junta Members Discussed P 10
More on New Appointments P 11
Xavier Chamorro Explains Policy of NUEVO DIARIO P 12
COSEP Meets With FSLN To Analyze Country's 'Crisis' P 12
Groups Define Position Regarding State Council P 13
Borge Warns Against Armed Counterrevolutionary Action P 14
Ambassador to the U.S. Denies Resignation P 15
Daniel Ortega Comments on U.S. Rescue Attempt P 15
[Havana International]
Algerian-Sandinist Communique Condemns Rescue Attempt P 16
[cross-reference]
Joint Communique With Angola Denounces U.S. Maneuvers P 16
[Havana Voice of Cuba]

Daniel Ortega Heads Delegation Visiting USSR P 16
IRENA Detects Timber, Cattle Smuggling to Honduras P 16

CUBA

Vance Resignation 'Hard Blow' to Carter's Reelection Bid Q 1
Further Analysis Q 1
GRANMA Rebuts Mondale Statement on Freeing Prisoners Q 2
U.S. Accused of Hypocrisy in Refugee Problem Q 2
GRANMA Responds to AFP Dispatch on Refugees in U.S. Q 3
FELAP Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 4
Communique Issued Following Algerian Delegation's Visit Q 5
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 22 Apr]
Malmierca Receives UN Namibian Affairs Delegation Q 6
MPSP Sends Solidarity Message to Afghan Counterpart Q 6
Rodriguez Receives New Mexican Ambassador Q 6

CARIBBEAN

Functions, Strategy of CARICOM To Be Probed S 1

ANTIGUA

Premier Vere Bird, Labor Party Reelected S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams To Meet President Carter S 1

CLARIN WRITER LABELS RESCUE TRY 'IMPROPER ACT'

PY281830 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 18, 19

[by Enrique Alonso]

[Text] The poet says that a cast of the dice does not eliminate the element of chance. [sentence as published] The play attempted by President Carter on the Iranian board has, consequently, produced frightful reverberations. Perhaps the law of chance will eventually stamp its mark on the Middle East. But meanwhile, the foreign ministries of the West have been aroused by what appeared to have been an extremely improper act.

That Carter launched a commando attack against Tehran to rescue the hostages is not really surprising. The conflict with Iran can be traced to several causes, one of which is that diplomats of countries with which one maintains normal relations cannot be arrested without violating international law.

Another cause is historical, and it involves U.S. intervention in Tehran when Mossadegh was overthrown and Shah Reza Pahlavi was replaced on the throne, as well as the controversial relations between the two countries during the period in which Iran was considered the key country in Asia Minor.

To be completely frank, Carter could have launched his Entebbe-style operation only if conditions had been such that it could have achieved results with a low cost in casualties.

What does not make sense is having mixed a risky line of action with another one supposedly intended to avoid greater material damage by pressuring European allies to apply sanctions against the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Carter's decision only shows that he made it alone without consulting the U.S. allies and that he failed to provide information necessary to insure support under varying conditions. This is why there was consternation in European capitals yesterday, a consternation already spreading to Tokyo and Beijing.

As though all that were not enough, the expeditionary force not only failed to accomplish its objective, it badly bungled its mission--and failures do have a high political cost.

It is very difficult to really know what happened in the remote Iranian desert. Washington referred to "mechanical failures" in the helicopters. It seems that two planes collided, and it was reported that this happened on the ground. Japanese sources reported that one of the planes was shot down but did not say who did the shooting. The mystery is compounded by the fact that the Americans themselves reported on an episode that had gone unnoticed by the Iranians. On top of that there are eight dead and an unrevealed number of injured in the wake of the strike.

Was the action improvised? No, Carter himself reported that the personnel had been in training since November. The key to the success of commando operations is the clock-like precision of movements and rigorously controlled timing.

What happened--and knowing the precise details is not really important--was not necessarily in keeping with military efficiency. Either something happened that changed the course of the operation dramatically or the operation was a really incomprehensible blunder.

To make things worse, this will only serve to worsen even more the situation in the Middle East. Questions about the location of the launching base for this operation are bound to create confrontations among the various groups of Arab nations. The aborted operation--unwillingly and even magically--will add to the prestige of Iran's Shi'ite leaders and give them a new lease on life at a time when they had been beginning to feel the pinch of international isolation, just barely compensated for by Soviet offers of its infrastructure and an outlet for moving Iranian oil.

Paradoxically, however, the greatest risk created by the hapless act is that it might encourage another type of intervention in an area in which the presence of troops and fleets under different flags creates a real and dangerous powder keg.

Should Carter insist on that course of action, proceeding to act by himself without previously consulting his allies and the U.S. Congress, there are somber times ahead of us, and things could get out of hand precisely in the strategic area mentioned above.

The probability that the Iranian conflict does pose a real risk to world peace can be clearly seen. It is not a confrontation between the two superpowers which could then be resolved or blunted merely by bilateral arrangements. The Iranian conflict involves elements of risk which escape the logic of international relations. One of these is the attitude of Iran, which, trying to humiliate the United States, continues to practice a sort of government-supported terrorism; another is the electoral contest in the United States, which might spur the temptation to pull off some spectacular deed in order to sensitize the domestic front and rally public support.

It is impossible to know whether there was such an element involved in this instance, but the backfired operation does affect the prestige of Carter, although it is still early to tell how U.S. public opinion will react.

In a world in which there is such a polarization of forces (only Washington and Moscow command the military might to deter each other), the logical need for coexistence calls for dialogue as a mechanism to iron out differences and avoid a holocaust.

Any initiative straying from this rather strange logic, which turns terror into a means of persuasion on behalf of detente, will only muddy the water and increase the risks in a strategic situation which is in itself confusing. The Iranian affair is a constant invitation to improvisation and disequilibrium.

The unsuccessful operation, with all the strange facts surrounding it, shows that Washington cannot find the formula to meet the challenge--perhaps because it cannot understand that history may depend on the element of chance.

BRIEFS

MALVINAS NEGOTIATIONS--Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM)--Carlos Cavandoli, foreign relations under secretary, left for Washington last night in order to continue negotiations with the UK on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Apr 80 PY]

ARMED FORCES WILL INTERVENE TO 'SAVE' NATION

FYP51339 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The armed forces of the nation will intervene when it becomes necessary to save the country. They express their determination to impede extremist domination and declare that they will not remain neutral when the life of the country is at stake. They believe that they would betray the country if they waited with resignation for the coup that is being prepared by antinational organizations. They declare that they are not against the democratic process. To desire for the armed institution to passively await the advance of extremism and the dangerous undermining of the institutional bases would simply amount to condemning the nation to suicide. The armed forces will intervene whenever necessary to save the country from disaster, from extremist domination and submission to foreign ideologies.

These statements appear in a document released yesterday by the armed forces and signed by the defense minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces and the army, air force and naval commanders. The document is about 1,800 words long and is entitled Armed Forces Declaration. It is indirectly aimed at labor and political organizations and asserts that the government will be subject to an undeclared dictatorship under which the subversion of the country is planned. The document is a reply by the armed forces to statements by political parties and labor organizations regarding military participation in matters related to the life of the country. The text of the document reads as follows:

The armed forces are the organization which each state establishes to defend its own security, and the immense importance of that task is a sacred service to the sovereign nation which the armed forces consider to be permanent and everlasting. In this mission the nation's armed forces have fulfilled, are fulfilling and will continue to fulfill, their supreme duty of interpreting the sovereign will of the Bolivian people by facing the great problems of the nation and by establishing themselves as the permanent guardian of all the nation's historic and lasting values.

Thus there must be no intention, as has been done so far, of keeping the armed forces outside all direct participation in the responsibility of guiding and leading the country along a road of order, development and collective prosperity. Other organizations which are formed for purposes other than that of government, but which take government functions upon themselves, while not recognized under any rules of the Constitution, are saying in the name of democracy that the armed forces should limit their actions and activities as if the armed forces were organizations standing wholly outside the reality of the nation.

The intention is to push them into the background under some pretext or another categorically rejected by the public, which is perfectly aware that the armed institution is its only guarantee of security. On the day that guarantee disappears, the peace and order of the nation will disappear forever, all constitutional guarantees and human rights will be voided. On the ruins of the permanent and Christian values of the Bolivian people an economy of famine, suffering and all kinds of torture would be built as the product of a process of total alignment with foreign interests.

The Bolivian Constitution clearly and decisively recognizes the powers of the state. Nevertheless, in the present Bolivian situation there is an intention to impose an arrogant new power which is interfering with total impunity and without any legal foundation in all areas of national activities, arrogating for itself prerogatives which it does not have. The government is thus finding itself subjected to an undeclared dictatorship and is peremptorily notified of deadlines to solve favorably and with total disregard for fairness the conflicts prepared and planned according to a strategy of subversion.

This force establishes itself as the arbiter of the situation, puts forward all kinds of demands and extracts arbitrary decisions through pressure, all this with the boldness that is a foretaste of what will occur if it effectively takes over power. In short, the subversion of the country is being prepared.

We should be well aware that subversion is not a part of any national movement. It is a dispute among Bolivians. It is not a premeditated plan for the benefit of the country. It is interference from abroad to destroy the nation for the benefit of foreign interests and ideologies alien to the Bolivian spirit, although many people in this country are not aware of the seriousness of this fact. The Bolivian people should give deep thought to this phenomenon to be able to preserve their independence.

The planners of subversion are launching insulting challenges against the armed forces and casting doubt on their civic spirit because they are interested in having an armed institution which is isolated and mindless, converted into a tame flock of sheep. Unless the armed forces lift their voice in protest and express a warning, the dams of restraint will break. The first shouts would be given for democracy, but using it to defend evil interests. The armed forces are the only and last dam holding back the accelerating advance of extremism, condemned and rejected by all sensible people of Bolivia. The politicians in particular prefer to play a waiting game in the face of the growing penetration of anti-Bolivian groups. They applaud the shameless [word indistinct] of foreign despotic systems. They remain silent about the establishment of committees for the defense of revolution, used by Castroism, although they know that if a totalitarian system were imposed on an unfortunate Bolivia, the politicians themselves would be the first victims of the people's prisons, whether they have naively promoted their creation or not. They do not take into consideration the fact that the cruelest of servitudes would be the result and we would all be precipitated into hunger, despair and total subjugation to ideologies that are totally strange to our Bolivian spirit.

Defiant voices insist that the nation's armed forces must remain silent, and there are plans to replace them with militias--that is, the intention is to annihilate the people themselves who are an integral part of the armed institution.

Criticism of Document

PY251935 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Summary] The communique in which the armed forces state their decisisn to intervene when it becomes necessary to save the nation has elicited criticism from the various political sectors.

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Socialist Party 1, said today that all leftist parties must study the document and state their views. [Begin Quiroga recording] All in all, the document is designed to give notice to the Bolivian people--in the most distressing manner--that the next military coup will take the form of an intervention to prevent a coup that is impending, for which no proof is given. [end recording] The PS 1 will issue a written communique on the subject.

(Oscar I, Franco), leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, has said that the Bolivian people should reply calmly to the military document. [Begin (Franco) recording] We are deeply concerned because we feel that the document in no way helps the military institution, which is pictured as an instrument designed to disrupt the democratic process. The document undoubtedly reflects the fact that clearly defined political interests are using the military institution for entirely biased, partisan purposes that will in no way benefit the armed forces. [end recording]

Asked about the document, communist leader (Marcos Omid) said: [Begin recording] One may conclude from reading the document that it reflects an attitude that is both inappropriate and not in keeping with the democratic process." [end recording]

Luis Fernando Valle, leader of the National Democratic Action, terms the document a response to the chaos and anarchy prevailing in Bolivia. Christian Democratic leader Benjamin Miguel says mutual respect should be observed by all national institutions.

Falange leader (Humberto Alcides Miranda) says we are going through a time of uneasiness caused by some political positions. [Begin (Miranda) recording] We believe every Bolivian--regardless of his political stand--should weigh his accusations and attacks on basic institutions such as the armed forces. [end recording]

The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy will also give a straightforward reply to the armed forces document.

Senate President Walter Guevara Arze has stated that the military documents released in recent days stem from a theoretical confusion of the role the armed forces should play.

Further Reaction

PY261411 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The committee for Defense of Democracy [CONADE] has officially stated its viewpoint regarding the document released by the military headquarters in the past few hours. A press conference was called for this purpose and the leader, Simon Reyes, had the following to say on behalf of CONADE:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] that the armed forces confirm the content and functions of their institution--namely, that they will fulfill the mission of their sacred service to the sovereign nation because that principle is one of the highest aspirations of the Bolivian people and is expressed in Article 209 of the Constitution. We also believe that the armed forces, in their role as defenders of national security, sovereignty and development, share the general patriotic aspirations as long as they pursue objectives linking them to those that are national and popular. Otherwise they would be divorcing themselves from the people and the nation from which they stem. [end recording]

The general rights of all the Bolivian people should be defended by all Bolivians, naturally including the armed forces, but without paternalism or partisan distortions, Simon Reyes added.

[Begin recording] CONADE hails the armed forces' new declaration that they support the democratic process which should promptly and unfailingly lead to a state of right. It also hails their confirmation of their deeply rooted faith in democracy. We hope that those assertions will not be repudiated by actions. It is also necessary, however, to stress the statements in the document that democracy must be defended integrally without any kind of curtailments or distortions and [word indistinct] (?impose) mutual respect among the citizens for the validity of all rights.

CONADE, and in fact the whole people, are convinced that a conscious effort, an active guidance of the people and democratic sacrifice and sincerity will be necessary to defend democracy. Therefore, without having any resource other than determination, we will resist any coup d'etat by means of strikes and a general blocking of the roads--methods which will only be used under that circumstance--that is, when the enemies of democracy try to cut off the process. [end recording]

Reyes concluded by stating that CONADE deplores the fact that there are interests which try to shunt the armed forces aside or silence them because we believe, he said, that they should join the people in the defense of the democratic process and the sovereignty and security of the nation.

Second Communique

PY261319 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to constitutional rules, the armed forces and the National Guard are the only institutions legally authorized to carry arms. A communqiue signed by Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero, Armed Forces Comdr Armando Reyes Villa, Army Comdr Luis Garcia Meza, Air Force Comdr Jaime Nino de Guzman and Naval Comdr Ramiro Terraza Rodriguez also maintains: Any contradiction of that constitutional principle is sedition and subject to punishment.

A copy of the communique sent to this radio station by the armed forces also states that Gen David Padilla Arancibia, the former president, and other civilian and military persons have expressed their heartfelt congratulations for the position taken by the armed forces. The communique further says that the document released by the military headquarters expressing the concern of the armed forces over the growing and open plotting against the homeland has brought congratulations to those who signed the document for its content, which is a factor of unity of the armed forces, who will fulfill the supreme duty of furthering the Bolivian people's desire for peace and freedom.

INTEGRATION MINISTER APPOINTED ACTING LABOR MINISTER

PY241836 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Fernando Salazar, the integration secretary, has been appointed acting labor minister. President Lidia Gueiler arrived at this decision this morning during a Cabinet meeting held at her home because of her delicate health condition.

ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIAL CALLS FOR AMENDMENT OF LAWS

PY241552 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to (Julio Espada Ponze), the La Paz Electoral Court president, it will be almost impossible to hold general elections within 60 days. In an interview with Radio Panamericana, (Julio Espada) noted that this is an issue of great concern for both the La Paz and the national electoral courts.

[Begin (Espada) recording] The La Paz Electoral Court yesterday submitted a note telling the National Electoral Court that if elections are to be held under good conditions, it should request either the executive or legislative branch to institute some temporary amendments to the electoral laws issued last year. [end recording]

Among other things, (Espada) noted that if these amendments are not instituted, serious problems will result for the present democratic process.

MINISTER SAYS UNION LEADERS WILL NOT BE REINSTATED

FY290053 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo stated today that the former leaders of the ABC metalworkers unions will not be reinstated. He said that they are banned from Brazilian political life, and that although they may work as employees and join unions, they can no longer be union leaders. He made this statement to newsmen at Planalto Palace.

Congressmen Protest Police Violence

FY290306 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] Speaking in the name of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Senator Humberto Lucena today protested the violence which, according to the press, was used by agents of the Sao Paulo Department of Political and Social Order against Senators Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia and Deputy Freitas Nobre during a clash with strikers in the ABC region.

Senator Lucena said that the facts reported by the newspapers, including the use of tear gas against a vehicle occupied by Senator Quercia, are violations of congressional immunity.

Senator Evandro Carreira harshly criticized Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf and held him responsible for the police violence against workers and congressmen.

Deputy Tarcisio Delgado today asked the board of the Chamber of Deputies to see that the incidents that took place in the Sao Paulo ABC region are investigated. He charged that the congressional immunity of PMDB leader Freitas Nobre was violated, since police agents intercepted his car in Sao Bernardo and forced a union leader out of the car, without a legal order and without even identifying themselves.

Deputy Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, said that since congressional activity is not restricted to the congressional building, both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are interested in an investigation into the charges made by some congressmen. Thus, based on Deputy Tarcisio Delgado's proposal, Marcilio said that he will meet the justice minister to investigate the incidents so that the appropriate measures can be taken. He said that he will inform the Senate president of his decision so that the two houses can jointly conduct the investigation.

FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS RESOLUTION OF BOGOTA CRISIS

FY281906 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1420 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Apr (LATIN)--Brazil has praised Colombia for the humanitarian solution found to free the captive diplomats and expressed its satisfaction at this peaceful outcome.

In a communique, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has stated that Brazil received with great satisfaction the news of the release of Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento de Silva and the other hostages who had been held at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The Brazilian ambassador to Colombia and other diplomats were held as hostages for 61 days by M-19 guerrillas.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that from the beginning of this unfortunate incident Brazil had been confident that the Colombian Government would find a way to free the hostages without risking their lives. It is gratifying to see that this confidence was not misplaced, the official communique added.

Minister Saraiva also praised the role palyed by the Red Cross and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in improving the living condition of the hostages and thanked them for their c eration in solving the problem.

Local diplomat rces indicated that the released Brazilian ambassador is expected to arrive in this capital in the next few hours. Once in Brasilia, he will meet President Joao Figueiredo.

O GLOBO SAYS U.S. HAD RIGHT, DUTY TO TRY RESCUE

PY281856 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The New Sputnik"]

[Text] Undoubtedly the United States had the right and even the duty to make a try. With the diplomatic options exhausted and retaliation at various levels ineffective, the only thing left was the most dangerous of all solutions: an armed rescue of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

This decision cannot be criticized from the moral viewpoint. Had it been successful the Iranian Government would have received a much-deserved response to the unacceptable kidnapping, and at the same time, the possibility (or at least this particular possibility), that the Middle East would become a battlefield for the two superpowers would have disappeared.

However, a failure is always unforgivable. On the personal level both Carter and his aides have a right to support and understanding. Can a country which tries to do the right thing make a mistake? Of course it can. Logically speaking it cannot be said that this failure has made Carter any less competent as chief of state than he already was.

However, solidarity with a victim of chance is not free of consequences. Regardless of the technical reasons which caused the abortion of the rescue operation--there is no point in crucifying the mechanic or firing the pilot--the price to be paid will be quoted in terms of politics, and the bill will be sent to the White House.

Worldwide public opinion will retain a cruel and perhaps undeserved impression of ineptitude and incompetence. The United States is experiencing a severe humiliation, and this will be added to the other factors which make up the Middle East crisis. To the inevitable psychological consequences and to the utilization of the event for propaganda, we must add the concrete fact that a shot has been irrevocably fired and the already limited possible solutions to the crisis are fewer today than yesterday.

The preelectoral situation in the United States will be affected simultaneously. None of the candidates will be able to afford rejoicing over the failure, but there is no denying the Jimmy Carter has lost some points and that someone else has won them.

What really matters, however, is the international situation, and in view of the disastrous events in Iran the prospects are more pessimistic than they have ever been.

At the same time, we can look upon history to kindle a certain amount of hope. Slightly over 20 years ago the United States was equally humiliated by the launching of the first Sputnik. This defeat gave rise to the rise and dedication which later resulted in the moon becoming a province of the earth.

JORNAL Says Raid Justified

PY282253 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Natural Reaction"]

[Text] The analysts will discuss whether conditions were right to attempt the rescue operation in Tehran by the method which the United States adopted or whether the odds were too heavily against it--and whether Jimmy Carter gave in to electoral pressures to launch this risky adventure. But the essential fact is none of these.

The important fact is that an unthinkable crime was committed in Tehran in November of 1979. Just plain terrorism is a crime against nature which is repudiated by people who are not mentally deranged. Terrorism practiced by a state--an unprecedented phenomenon up to that time--cannot be tolerated at all because it makes simple coexistence among nations impossible.

The crime was perpetrated in November, that is, about half a year ago. And through the strange mechanism that takes excitement away from the most astonishing news, the crime gradually became considered a matter of routine. This routine was frequently upset by successive signals that Iran is no longer a country in the true meaning of this word, but just a stage for an unprecedented show of insanity and fanaticism. However, the insanity of Ayatollah Khomeyni himself became a matter of routine, like the role of an old comedian who at the end of his performance would leave everything as normal as before.

Whether out of weariness or whether for lack of options, the world became complacent about that crime--but not U.S. public opinion. The crime implied a human drama as well as an offense to a sovereign nation. The human drama grew in poignancy at the beginning of the Easter season, when melancholy commemorations by and pleas for help from the hostages were shown on videotapes.

Against that background the rescue attempt, which Carter said has been on the drawing board from the beginning, may have been a deplorable failure. Carter himself may have been pushed into that attempt by a growing public impatience, which cannot simply be disregarded in democratic countries.

The undeniable and important fact in all this is that the United States acted out of a legitimate right to react to an offense--and they will continue to have that right in the future, no matter how they exercise it. And one cannot exclude as a dtermining factor in the U.S. action the disappointment at the meager direct support given by its traditional allies--support which only now is becoming noticeable.

Will the failed rescue operation worsen the situation of the hostages? Will it bring the Soviet Union and Iran closer together faster? In dealing with Iran, the time is long past when rational assessments had any validity. The Muslims will just answer with taunts any attempt to pressure them. As for the possibility that the episode should raise tensions in the Persian Gulf, that is just another rational thought which can only be entertained by those who think as we do in this part of the world. The Soviet Union did not hesitate to invade Afghanistan when it thought the time was right. The Soviet Union, therefore, showed that it can look far into the future--and that it can choose the right time to demonstrate nervousness.

We can only deplore the failure of the rescue attempt and wish the United States better luck in its next move.

FRG EXPERT CALLS NUCLEAR PROGRAM 'UNREALISTIC'

PY260340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 43

[Excerpts] An expert of the FRG's Julich Research Center, Peter Engelmann, said in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that the transfer of nuclear thechnology to Brazil is difficult, and that the Brazilian nuclear program is unrealistic--as are many other Brazilian programs--inso far as it is intended initially to install one nuclear plant a year. In reality, he added, the Brazilian nuclear program has already decelerated due to the dearth of financial resources.

In proposing a review of the Brazilian nuclear program, former NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] Director Joaquim de Carvalho said that the development of nuclear technology should have a well-defined objective and should proceed at a slower pace than that envisaged when it was believed that the country's hydroelectric potential was under 100,000 mw. Now the situation has changed because the country's hydroelectric potential may be as high as 213,000 mw, Carvalho added.

The FRG expert showed concern over the deceleration of the Brazilian nuclear program. In his opinion, a program cannot be accelerated and then decelerated, because the latter move requires the training of new technicians and engineers, and their training is costly.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FRG, AFRICA, CHILE

PY242353 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Itamaraty officially announced today that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will visit the FRG from 28 to 30 May. From there the Brazilian foreign minister will fly to Africa, where he will visit Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and perhaps Zambia.

Itamaraty also announced today that the foreign minister will visit Chile from 26-28 June to prepare for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit.

SELA SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PY290030 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], has arrived in Brasilia on a 3-day official visit. He will meet high-ranking Brazilian officials and will discuss problems such as oil supply among Latin American countries, the reorganization of LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], the monetary crisis and balance of payments.

DROUGHT RUINS CROPS IN PARAIBA, CEARA STATES

PY250223 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 28

[Excerpt] Drought has affected crops in 112 out of 171 municipalities in Paraiba State. According to a report released by government experts, the corn and black bean crops have also been completely lost in Ceara State. Unless it rains in the next few days, this situation might force the government to decree a state of emergency in both states.

COMMENTATOR SEES FAILED RAID AS POLITICAL BLOW TO CARTER

PY251915 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpts] The declining prestige of the Carter administration received a blow today which may prove the end to President Carter's ambitions to be reelected in the general elections in November. The disaster of the rescue operation--or the rescue attempt--to save the hostages who have been in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since 4 November last year is casting a shadow over the Carter administration and even over the prestige of the United States as a nation throughout the world.

The operation itself and the failures or mishaps which led to its being aborted are still confusing, as is the fate of the survivors who are apparently still wandering in the Iranian desert. The thought that immediately comes to mind regarding this tragic episode, whose final implications are still unknown, is that for this kind of operation one should simply call in people who understand how to do it. There are two countries which have proved that they have the material, the organization and, above all, the will and the men to carry out this type of mission.

It should be pointed out that the rescue by force of the U.S. hostages in the Tehran Embassy had been ruled out from the beginning, as early as November. The embassy is located in the center of the city and it is virtually impossible for an airborne force from abroad to land at an airport near Tehran and then open its way to the center of the city to rescue the hostages. Most probably the hostages would be executed and the rescue operation would end in disaster. Despite all this, Carter decided to make the attempt. The plan failed and there will probably be much comment on this in the next few weeks.

Perhaps a lack of consultation and advice led to tne tragic result of the U.S. rescue attempt which we have learned about today. Perhaps it was a desperate gesture, but let us not rule out the possibility that it was simply a show of activity to serve as electoral propaganda.

RADIO ASSESSES FACTORS BEHIND VANCE RESIGNATION

PY282119 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] President Carter has received the resignation submitted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with deep sadness. Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher has become acting secretary of state. White House spokesman Jody Powell has said that the appointment of Vance's successor will take place very soon.

On 11 April Vance was on leave in Florida and his deputy, Warren Christopher, attended the meeting of the National Security Council for him. Christopher also opposed a military operation in Iran, but he yielded when the president's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, stated that Vance would not have opposed the action.

For several weeks Vance made efforts [words indistinct the allies of the United States, particularly the EEC countries and Japan, to supportthe U.S. position to apply economic sanctions against Iran. He never hid his hostility toward any kind of gunboat diplomacy. The repeated disagreements between the secretary of state and Brzezinski were notorious and publicly known. Vance explained to Carter that he would not change his decision to leave, even if the operation were crowned with success.

According to well-informed sources, he opposed three military options proposed by the White House, and these included--in addition to the commando raid--the mining of Iranian ports and a naval blockade. The president's final decision on the rescue operation was reportedly made 10 days ago.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS CARABINERO AT NATIONAL SHRINE

PY281500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Apr (AFP)--A carabinero was killed by a bomb explosion this morning as he was mounting guard at the eternal flame on Santa Lucia Hill which is located in downtown Santiago.

The bomb detonated at 0905 local time (1305 GMT), and the explosion was heard over a large part of the city, particularly at the FRANCE-PRESSE news agency, which has its offices only 100 meters from the scene of the explosion. Helicopters and police are now patrolling the city to find the perpetrators of the attack, who have fled to the mountains, according to police sources.

Ministry Issues Communique

PY290256 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In view of the brutal attack perpetrated by extremists this morning in which a police officer was murdered, the Interior Ministry has released the following communique:

Policeman Heriberto Hernan Novoa Escobar died carrying out his mission of guarding the "Flame of Freedom", lit by the Chilean people as a symbol of the commitment of the entire nation to the heroic, liberating events of 11 September 1973.

The communique states that international Marxism has not forgiven and will never forgive our country for their defeat in 1973, which was an example and source of hope for the world, in the sense that it demonstrated the possibility of shaking off the chains of totalitarian Marxism. This is why the enemies of Chile have decided to carry out--with foreign financing--a terrorist operation against our country, taking advantage of the forthcoming May Day celebration to create a false environment of hatred and confrontation among Chileans.

The communique also states: In view of this event, the government--aware of its duty to maintain harmony and peaceful coexistence among Chileans--will use all available means to prevent fanatic and extremist groups, blinded by hate, from disturbing the public order and social peace which Chileans have developed with so much effort.

In conclusion, the Interior Ministry communique--released by the social communications division in the Diego Portales building--states that the government calls on the people to be alert and to report any maneuver by extremist elements, who will be punished with the full force of the law.

Police Report Arrests

PY282344 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Police report by (Pedro Antonio Rojas]

[Excerpts] The cold-blooded murder of Carabinero Heriberto Hernan Novoa Escobar seems to be part of a plan set in motion with a view to the forthcoming 1 May ceremonies. This shocking crime, which was perpetrated this morning minutes after 0900 at Caupolican Plaza, located on Santa Lucia Hill at the site of the eternal flame, undoubtedly was perpetrated by extremists.

The first reports stated that a group of about 15 persons carrying sketch books sat down around the monument to do some drawing. Carabinero Novoa went near the group, but seeing that they did not pose an imminent threat, he turned his back to continue his guard duty in that sector. Precisely at the time he turned his back, one of the individuals in the group shot the Carabinero, mortally wounding him in the head. Unofficial reports state that the extremists used 38-caliber revolvers and 9-mm submachineguns that are very similar to those used by police in their regular patrols. Almost simultaneously, other members of the group placed explosives at the site of the eternal flame and immediately fled the scene. The explosion did not cause considerable damage, but the criminals were unable to examine the results of their attack because they fled in a taxi they had nearby. The taxi has the following license number: JHU-48, La Cisterna District.

It is not clear how many extremists were involved in the operation. The group that got into the taxi, however, went down San Francisco Street and was apparently intercepted by fourth Police Precinct personnel approximately at the corner of San Francisco and Eyzaguirre Streets. A clash immediately ensued, to the confusion of the police, who were not aware of what was happening. One of them said that he was arresting a drunk, when he saw at least four persons running toward him and shooting. This clash forced the extremists to run in different directions. Some of them were involved in another clash, with a policeman who was controlling traffic a block away from the first clash.

Reports received a few minutes ago at the metropolitan area police prefecture state that one of the subversives is reportedly wounded. This report seems to be confirmed by another report that was supplied by the manager of the Chilean Olympic Committee gymnasium, which is located on Tarapaca and San Francisco streets. According to him, a few subversives got into the gymnasium by stating that they were called by an unidentified teacher to make some repairs. One of these alleged teachers requested permission to go to the restroom, where he provided some first aid to the subversives. This incident attracted the attention of the gymnasium manager, who called the police, but the subversives had already left the gymnasium when they arrived.

The taxi driver, who as in other, similar incidents had been locked in his car's trunk, has been identified as (Domingo Narciso Tubino Inojosa). He says that early this morning he picked up two very well-dressed fellows, who asked him to take them to Bernardo o'Higgins Avenue, near Central Station. A few yards after he picked them up, the taxi driver was threatened with a gun. He was tied and gagged and later locked in the car's trunk. The subversives had already taken his identification papers and the car keys.

Right now, there are about 20 persons under arrest. Two of them were reportedly arrested about 15 minutes ago at the corner of (Maraton) and (Thomas Mann) streets, behind the national stadium. It is still not known, however, whether they were directly involved in the subversive incident. They are apparently being held by police as suspects or as possible witnesses to this incident.

Last-minute reports supplied to us state that motorcycle police chased three persons in a taxi from the Poni Company and detained them in the (Rebeca Mate) neighborhood of Nunoa District. According to this report, the three persons abandoned the taxi on (Guillermo Mans) Avenue and tried to escape when they realized they were being chased by the police. The persons fled down a dark street, but the police followed them and were able to arrest them at 1674 Los Albaniles Street in Nunoa District. They are two men and one woman, whose physical descriptions fit the assassins of the carabinero.

DIALOGUE PROMISED IF M-19 RETURNS TO NORMAL CHANNELS

PA281759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian Government has announced that it would be willing to accept the dialogue proposed by the 19 April Movement (M-19) as long as the group acts within the institutional system.

Government (Interior) Minister German Zea Hernandez told the CARACOL network today that even if the M-19 is in the opposition, is critical and wants change, the government might listen to it "through constitutional channels."

Top M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon wrote President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala a letter 12 days ago suggesting a meeting in Panama with a group of prominent Colombians to find solutions to social problems [word indistinct]. The Turbay Ayala administration turned down the idea even though it contained a promise to put down weapons and stop fighting because, as Zea Hernandez put it, one cannot talk to subversives. However, Zea Hernandez himself has said the dialogue with the M-19 is possible if the guerrilla group "returns to normal channels and comes under our institutional system."

The minister's statement was made after Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Commander Uno of the commando unit which occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy for 61 days here, restated in Havana Bateman Cayon's proposal to the government. Pabon Pabon has been in Cuba since yesterday when he went along with 14 other guerrillas and 12 diplomatic hostages who were released in Cuba and then returned to Colombia or to their own native countries.

Zea Hernandez (?thinks) the diplomats were released "due to the patience, levelheadedness and persuasion of President Turbay Ayala" who handled the crisis through an honest, open dialogue. "The government has not opposed a dialogue to find solutions to national problems," he said, leaving open the possibility of starting talks with the M-19 and maybe other guerrilla groups operating in Colombia. However, he said "we (the government) cannot begin to talk with outlaws" and stated that a dialogue might follow "if they return to normal ways and legality."

He said even though the M-19 might really be opposed to the government, might be critical and want changes--might want things to improve one way or the other--the government would accept a dialogue with it "through constitutional channels."

"If it is done legally, it will be welcome," Zea Hernandez noted, adding that if the M-19 accepts this formula "the government would have no qualms about holding the dialogue and achieving peace in the country." However, he stated that subversives will be treated very differently from the opposition because the activities of the former are always contrary to the Colombian penal code. He added that if the guerrillas continue to attack peasants and the military forces, "we will have to suppress them by force."

M-19 HIGH COMMAND TO MEET IN PANAMA 1 MAY

PA281912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--The higher command of the M-19 will meet in Panama on 1 May to discuss the armed struggle strategy to be followed to try to seize power following the terrorist attack on the Dominican Embassy where for 60 days the longest collective kidnapping of diplomats in the Western Hemisphere occurred.

NEW CHARGES OF TORTURE FILED BEFORE OAS GROUP

PA262135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0128 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 25 Apr (EFE)--New charges of tortures of political prisoners were filed today before the OAS Human Rights Commission visiting Colombia to investigate alleged violations of human rights.

The charges were filed by the defense counsels of the guerrillas presently being tried by military courts in addition to the others the commission already received in Bogota, Bucaramanga, Medellin and Cali.

Sources close to the commission revealed that so far it has received 350 claims. It was also learned that two of the seven OAS members will remain in Colombia to "observe" the military trials against the guerrillas. Apparently this decision was adopted in the negotiations between the government and the 19 April Movement in the efforts to find a solution to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

The use of torture has been admitted by Col Faruk Yanine Diaz, prosecutor of one of the courts-martial against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), who told the commission that some guerrillas had suffered tortures without those responsible receiving punishment from the military commands.

For several months, since the government imposed the curfew, spokesmen of the Catholic Church and other social movements warned about violations of human rights, but the executive branch and the armed forces did not believe such charges. This Friday, a person who claimed to have been tortured recounted how the military posts proceed and noted that they take the prisoners to a gas chamber where the prisoner is rendered semiconscious.

Other persons told the OAS commission that intelligence service officers forced them to "sit naked on an anthill." They added that the tortures consist also of blows on the testicles, electric shocks on the head and immersion in cold water tanks in the middle of the night.

The bishop of Cartagena de Indias, Ruben Izasz, 2 days ago said he has witnessed human rights violations in Colombia. The bishop referred specifically to military procedures against some Catholic priests, whose only mission is that of humility toward mankind.

BRIEFS

BANANA EXPORTS TO BULGARIA--Bogota--The Uraba Banana Workers Union signed an agreement with Bulgaria to export bananas to that country for the next 5 years, according to union president Rodrigo Jimenez. He added that the first shipment of 3,000 tons of the fruit is scheduled to leave in December of this year. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80 PA]

CFP CONVENTION REELECTS BUCARAM, CONDEMNS ROLDOS

PA281849 Quito Voz de las Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The national convention of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] which met in Guayaquil has reelected Assad Bucaram as the top party director and reiterated that the government of President Jaime Roldos Aguilera is politically independent of the CFP. The CFP convention announced its definite break with the Popular Democratic Coalition, an organization with which the CFP will have no administrative or political ties. It also declared the democratic left and the friends of the government who persecute the CFP members to be enemies of the party.

The meeting was attended by several CFP legislators and delegations from the country's various provinces, which announced that they will work very hard to obtain victory in the plebiscite.

Bucaram read his report on the intense activity that the party carried out in order to have Roldos elected, as well as to obtain several prefectures, mayoralties, deputy's seats, council positions and the presidency of the National Chamber. He said that the party has been able to get the approval of several bills such as the wage increase for teachers, a reduction in the price of medicines, an increase in the minimum wage and the sale of lands in Mapacingue and Prosferina at 10 sucres per square meter. This report and the CFP economic report were unanimously approved.

Bucaram harshly criticized President Roldos, describing him as a traitor and noting that he is just another CFP member in the party ranks as he was dismissed from his post as chief of political action. He said that Roldos is a mere party member because he was released from party discipline and militancy. The CFP leader said that the party's stand regarding the latest political incidents was conciliatory. We have sought the dialogue so that we will not be called intransigent, he said. He maintained that if Roldos rejects the constitutional formulas proposed by the board of notables to put an end to the feud over power and a plebiscite is held, we would win it by a 10 to 1 margin, thus ending Roldos' dictatorial intentions.

CTE ASKS ROLDOS TO DENY ENTRY TO CUBAN REFUGEES

PA251818 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Quito--The Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers, the largest in the country, has asked president Jaime Roldos Aguilera to revise his decision to allow the entry into Ecuador of 200 of the alleged Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Describing the Cubans as a group of renegades, the workers' organization claims that to admit such elements into Ecuador constitutes support for the policy of U.S. President James Carter.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PLAGUE--Quito, 19 Apr (EFE)--Thirty thousand hectares of coffee, which is Ecuador's main agricultural export, are presently affected by a plague known as the "stalk borer." Bolivar Luernerapera, Ecuador's under secretary of agriculture, today acknowledged the existence of the plague and stated that a campaign will begin immediately to exterminate it. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 20 Apr 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEES, EEC

PA290037 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1453 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Apr (PL)--We hereby transmit the complete text of Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia's statements at the Jorge Chavez International Airport prior to his departure for Spain to meet with the Andean Pact and Spanish foreign ministers:

[Question] Mr Minister, what can you tell us about the refugee situation at our embassy in Havana?

[Answer] According to reports, there were 900 persons yesterday [26 April] at our embassy, but even though they may continue leaving during the day, they still present a serious problem.

I hope that the embassy will be operational again soon, but we will not be able to continue using this building. The arrival of Cuban refugees to Peru has been halted, but it may continue at any moment. You know that we have been using an airlift to Costa Rica. The Cuban Government has said that these persons must come to Peru directly. We had a difference of opinion with the Cuban Government with regard to who should come. The Cuban Government gave us a list of persons who should come. At any rate, I believe that we shall very shortly resume the exodus of some 900 Cubans who we are going to bring in.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is the estimated number of Cubans waiting at this moment in Havana to receive the respective documents?

[Answer] I referred to this a moment ago. There are 900 refugees at the embassy. Those who have left already have their documents.

[Question] What about those outside the embassy grounds?

[Answer] Over 9,000 Cubans have left, because the total number was 10,380. About 800 have left for Costa Rica; I do not remember the exact number. We have some 327 here and there must be some 450 in Costa Rica. There are also those leaving by sea from Mariel port toward Florida. These persons also had documents given them when they left the Peruvian Embassy. However, the figures received from the United States do not give an exact number because apparently there are other Cubans leaving who were not at the embassy.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your opinion of the massive exodus of immigrants toward the United States?

[Answer] All that I know is that the Cuban Government has allowed this situation to happen and that the U.S. Government has problems with its existing legislation. However, apparently 2,000 left yesterday and many more thousands may leave. This is a problem for the U.S. Government.

[Question] Mr Minister, the problem existing at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has just been resolved. What is your opinion of the problem and what is the present situation of the Peruvian consul who was one of the hostages?

[Answer] According to reports received this morning from our embassy in Bogota, the hostages left at 0500 toward Havana. Consul Tejada also left with the other hostages toward Cuba and they are expected back in Bogota tonight. We will try to being them back to Lima as soon as possible because we understand that all the hostages, not only he, have suffered from the long imprisonment. I believe that he and his family should return to Lima as soon as possible.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is the purpose of your trip to Madrid?

[Answer] My trip has three goals. One of them is to give an invitation to the Spanish Government. This invitation was issued prior to these events which keep our Foreign Ministry very busy. We, the Andeans, will reciprocate the gesture of Spain which has also sent its foreign minister to our meetings. The Portuguese foreign minister will also be present since the Andean Council is very interested in expanding the scope of its international relations.

In Peru's case, there is also another reason: I want especially to thank Spain for the manner in which it expressed its solidarity with the Havana problem. They were the first ones to accept a quota of refugees, who should be in Madrid by now. Also this trip is very important because we shall lay the groundwork for the meeting to be held by the five Andean Group and nine EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on 5 and 6 May. In Madrid the five Andean Pact foreign ministers will have the opportunity to prepare for the meeting with the EEC. Therefore, besides meeting with the Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers, we will meet to prepare for our encounter with the EEC.

[Question] With regard to this meeting of the Andean foreign ministers with their EEC colleagues, some days ago the EEC announced restrictions on the purchase of textiles made with Peruvian wool. This comes at a time when there is an interest for a better cooperation. What is your opinion on the matter?

[Answer] This is not a matter for the Andean Council which deals only with political problems. The problem you mentioned concerns the Cartagena Agreement and the Cartagena Agreement Board whose coordinator, Pedro Carmona, travels with us and will probably discuss the matter. We shall discuss only political problems of interest to the EEC and the Andean Pact. We shall naturally discuss economic problems, especially those dealing with agreements with the EEC, but basically, our task is to discuss political matters.

[Question] Mr Minister, going back to Cuba, you said that the government had some differences with the Cuban Government regarding the list of persons who could come to Peru. Could you tell us if these differences were because some of the persons on the list had criminal records?

[Answer] It wasn't exactly this. We presented a list of 500 persons using our criteria based on family groups. The Cuban Government replied with a list of 600 names which did not correspond to this list but rather to a priority system based on the order that had left the embassy when they received their documents. I believe that this problem can be solved. For the present I believe that the most pressing problem are the 900 persons still at the Peruvian Embassy. I hope that those who have not left for fear can be brought directly to Lima.

HYDROELECTRIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR DETAILED

PY251755 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--Peru and the Soviet Union yesterday agreed on Soviet participation in the implementation and financing of the first stage of the Olmos hydroelectric project, located in northern Peru, which will require a total investment of $719 million. An important agreement in this regard was signed here by Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete and Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The agreement provides for Soviet participation of approximately $300 million, which will be earmarked for the supply of construction equipment, central hydroelectric equipment, technical assistance and partial financing of local costs.

A Soviet Government spokesman has said that the agreement provides for exceptional financial conditions concerning both term and interest rates. He added that Peruvian enterprises with Soviet technical assistance will participate in the construction of the project through public bids. This is the largest project of its kind and its implementation during the first stage will last 9 years, beginning with the irrigation of 32,000 hectares and the generating of 300,000 kw of power essential for promoting development in northern Peru. The second stage of the project envisages the irrigation of 50,000 hectares and the generating of another 300,000 kw.

After the signing of the agreement, Silva Ruete and Morozov expressed their satisfaction over the significance of the agreement, pointing out that this will be the most important Soviet contribution to Peruvian economic development and that it paves the way for other important cooperation projects that will be discussed and analyzed in the future in the areas of transportation, mining and oil.

In a ceremony held at the Peruvian Embassy in Moscow at the end of his 3-day visit, Silva Ruete decorated Morozov with the highest medal of the Order of Merit for distinguished service and pointed out both the high level of Peruvian-Soviet relations and the prospects for growing development. In turn, Morozov emphasized the significance of the visit of his Peruvian counterpart and his party and of the agreements as well. He also emphasized the Peruvian revolutionary government's task for development and the growing Soviet cooperation with Peru.

In the afternoon, Silva Ruete departed for the FRG, where he will sign important agreements with the [name indistinct] and will attend the meeting of the Group of 24 to be held in Hamburg to discuss international monetary reform.

LABOR UNIONS ANNOUNCE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION ON 1 MAY

PA271451 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO) announced at a news conference this afternoon that on 1 May it will stage a demonstration and will hold a mass rally at Santa Ana Park to protest the high cost of living, Law 95 and the existing limitations on union freedom.

When the announcement was made, Rolando Ordonez, secretary general of the Isthmian Workers Central, was present along with the secretary general of the National Central of Panamanian Workers, several members of the Authentic Workers Central and Phillip Dean Butcher, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama.

Through leader Rolando Ordonez, CONATO announced that it will meet with the National Legislation Council to submit a draft bill in which the country's four labor centrals once again request the annulment of Law 95 and the reestablishment of the articles removed from the labor code.

According to Ordonez, the key issue in CONATO's draft bill is a request for the fulfillment of the agreements reached in the wake of the strike staged in January, according to which a national commission to revise the labor code was established.

During the news conference, CONATO denounced the continued presence of over 70,000 nonunionized workers all over the country.

FRAMPO TO ABSTAIN FROM PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

PA241800 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] will not participate in the elections for provincial representatives if the present conditions prevail, Renato Pereira, FRAMPO secretary general told Televisora Nacional.

In an interview granted by the FRAMPO leader, Pereira criticized the government and the legislative mechanisms for the coming elections and said that under the existing conditions his party may abstain from participating. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified interviewer] Dr Pereira, now that the electoral bill for the August provincial elections has been approved following initial debate, we would like to know what FRAMPO's attitude toward this juridical mechanism is.

[Answer] Well, FRAMPO rejects this electoral bill. There are two very serious matters included which destroy all the efforts made by a large sector of the political community to give the country a civilized democracy. To authorize that new parties be created with only 1,000 supporters is to introduce miniparties, disorder and chaos. This has caused concern among all the national political sectors.

If it was established that political parties must have at least 30,000 supporters, the regime should at least be coherent and not say now that parties can be created with only 1,000 supporters. The rules of the game should be respected. We proposed that the original number be reduced to 15,000 supporters for the creation of parties so that all currents of opinion which want to create parties can do so.

Another inexcusable irresponsibility proposed by the bill is independent nominations. According to the bill, technically and juridically there is no limit to the number of independent nominations. For example, in Chiriqui, one can become an independent candidate with only 166 supporters. This means that technically, Chiriqui could have up to 1,000 candidates. This is ridiculous and disruptive. Also, how many representatives are we going to have in an election for only two positions? We could have 500, 300 or 200 independent candidates, plus party candidates and others. This, too, is ridiculous and disruptive. We want a peaceful, tolerant democracy; and what the electoral bill proposes is precisely the contrary. It promotes disorder and irresponsibility, and from this it is only one step to violence.

[Question] Dr Pereira, noting the political reality of our country and the creation of three parties within the rules of the game you have just mentioned, do you know what percentage of the voters are included in these three parties?

[Answer] The three parties include some 30 percent of the voters as supporters. This figure is very meaningful because in politically developed countries no more than 15 percent, and sometimes fewer of the voters, are registered with political parties. Therefore, the established political parties are a guarantee that there will be considerable participation in the 6 August 1980 elections which have been postponed until September, if my information is correct.

We see behind the electoral bill a panic by the government, which fears nonparticipation in the elections. The party in power is terribly afraid of abstentionism because it believes that it would be a sort of negative plebiscite toward the regime. We do not agree with this. What is at stake are the political groups and not the regime. The regime is not being judged for the simple reason that the presidency is not at stake. What is at stake are the prestige of and support for political parties. Also, these are unimportant elections in which not much is at stake.

We are going to elect only 19 of the 56 legislators who are going to make up the legislative council beginning in November 1980. Therefore, from the point of view of its objectives it lacks importance and interest. The only ones interested in these elections are political parties which want to show the country their strength.

[Question] Since this is your attitude, why are you abstaining from the coming elections?

[Answer] Under the existing conditions, as things stand with the electoral bill, we will not participate in the elections. It is absolutely contrary to the party's interests, as an institution, to accept the conditions imposed for participation in these elections.

[Question] This means that FRAMPO will not participate in the elections?

[Answer] Under the conditions set by the Electoral Bill, no. [end recording]

ALMANAC SALES HALTED FOR CANAL ZONE DESCRIPTION ERRORS

PA241229 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry have suspended the sale of the "1980 World Almanac" because of errors in describing the administration of what used to be the Canal Zone. According to the "World Almanac" the canal area is still U.S. jurisdiction under a military governor. This does not conform with what has been established by the canal treaties signed between Panama and the United States in 1977, which state that a body formed by citizens of the two countries--five U.S. citizens and four Panamanians--is in charge of the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal.

The suspension of the sale and distribution of the "World Almanac" in Panamanian territory will continue until the publishing house makes the pertinent corrections regarding the administration of the canal.

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER PRAISES ELECTORAL LAW DRAFT

PA232219 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Miguel Porcell, the executive secretary of the Political Bureau of the Panamanian People's Party [PDP] Central Committee, has said that the draft of the electoral law which was recently approved in a first debate by the National Legislation Council is a positive step in the country's democratization. It permits broad sectors of the Panamanian people to participate in the elections, he said.

He said the electoral law permits the participation of all sectors in the elections, which will not be elitist elections in which only a few political groups participate. Porcell said the electoral law draft truly expresses the country's feelings because the masses are the ones to decide the country's political mechanisms. Here are Porcell's statements:

[Begin recording] I think the government has acted well. It has heeded the people's desires instead of listening to just a few political leaders of the opposition and some political leaders who as you know play into the hands of the opposition. We believe the National Legislative Council has acted with much responsibility in this matter. It has recognized that the popular masses should not only elect but should be elected. This enables any Panamanian citizen to become a candidate in August 1980. The selection of candidates is no longer left just to the big parties that have large resources. As I said before, we believe this is a positive step. The elections in August or September will be a positive step because the people are going to have a greater confidence in the government since anyone can be elected.

[Question] As a party, will you participate in the next elections which I believe will be held in September?

[Answer] As a revolutionary organization, we have achieved our legal status. We struggle for our legal status. No political leader has given us that legal status as a gift. You know to whom I am referring. Our party has fought for this legal status for over 50 years. We fought to have an equal opportunity to publicize the Marxist-Leninist ideas in our country and to participate in political contests. Therefore, our party is going to participate in the elections in August or September, or whenever they are held.

Our party is going to register. We have been against the registration quota of 30,000 supporters. It is not true that the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] was the one that disagreed with that quota. FRAMPO reached agreement with the Liberal Party to prevent the people from having a greater political participation.

What we want to avoid is difficult situations in our country such as the one in El Salvador. Those situations are the result of not giving the country's sectors an opportunity to express themselves politically. They then have to choose illegal methods to achieve their political objectives.

We believe that the revolutionary process which began on 11 October 1968 and which is a democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist process should be deepened further in the areas of national liberation, social change, and greater democratization. It should allow for the participation of all those sectors, groups and citizens who want to participate in the electoral contests. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE URGES RESTRAINT IN IRAN CRISIS

PA270308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 26 Apr (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government today urgently appealed to the U.S. Government to keep up its efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the problem of the American hostages in Iran.

A Costa Rican Foreign Ministry spokesman today issued an official communique commenting on the latest events in Iran in which a rescue operation prepared by the United States failed from the start. The communique says that, "the specter of a new war hovers over mankind with the worsening of the Iran-U.S. crisis, which places the world on the verge of a total confrontation." That is why "the Costa Rican Government expresses its concern over the latest events in Iran."

Costa Rica also "urges Iran to try to find a solution to the crisis within the framework of respect for human rights and the basic principles of international law."

According to the official communique, "an open and sincere dialogue is the only viable means of reaching a definitive solution to the serious problems faced by the two nations."

The Costa Rican Government's note ends by saying that measures of force, like the holding of hostages and using military elements, should be discarded because they "increase tensions, deepen differences, and worsen the crisis, seriously jeopardizing world peace and security."

CYRUS VANCE CALLED 'ADVOCATE OF WORLD PEACE'

PA282010 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Cyrus Vance's resignation, which has caught many by surprise, strikes a blow to the Western world. Vance was the pacifier of a man of great character who is also very bitter--President Carter. Amid a hard world that is complicating the life of an American leader was Cyrus Vance, the so-called pacifier of international tension. It is hard to tell now what will happen without Vance's soothing voice in the State Department, especially at a time when a lot of prudence is needed to face the growing threat by the Soviet Union of armed struggle.

In view of the worldwide failure of communism the Soviet Union is trying to cause an armed struggle. The second [as heard] world war is looming larger every day due to provocations by communist groups all over the world. The communists are trying U.S. patience and they are provoking not a face-to-face war but a war in which Russia will be portrayed as the defender of integrity and world peace; hence, the guerrillas and the incitement to U.S. intervention all over the world.

Cyrus Vance was a man of dialogue, peace and (?patience). He was an educated man taught to withstand things, a nonviolent man who did not believe in armed struggles but in high-level diplomacy. Cyrus Vance was a great advocate of world peace, but the State Department often follows false instructions from the military, who are always thinking about violence, weapons and acts of aggression. That is why this is a difficult time. This should be a time of reflection to preserve peace.

EL SALVADOR

TEN DIE IN TWO CLASHES; TEACHERS ANNOUNCE 3-DAY STRIKE

PA281333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2339 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Apr (LATIN)--Ten persons died today in clashes that took place in the cities of Santa Ana and Ahuachapan, the authorities have reported. A police spokesman reported that four civilians and three Security Corps troops died in the incident that occurred in Santa Ana.

Meanwhile, members of an extremist organization clashed with Security Corpsmen in Ahuachapan, 100 km west of San Salvador, where six civilians perished. A police spokesman declined to give further details and did not say how many were wounded in the last confrontation.

In the meantime, the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] announced today that it will start a 3-day strike tomorrow to protest the alleged persecution of four of its members. According to ANDES over 20 teachers have been killed by extreme rightist groups in the past 3 months. ANDES is also demanding a wage increase and calls for putting a stop to raids and reprisals against professors, according to a spokesman.

VIOLENCE OCCURS IN SAN SALVADOR; MORE ON STRIKE

PA281941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Report from San Salvador by Carlos Samayda Martinez, Jr]

[Text] Many incidents occurred in San Salvador this morning. Unidentified individuals placed buses across public thoroughfares in various parts of the city, thus causing big traffic jams. An unidentified body was found on the university campus. The appropriate judge still has not shown up to try to identify the body. Two other bodies were found under the bridge in Colonia El Bosque in the northeastern section of the capital. It is presumed it may be another action taken by the death squad. These bodies have not yet been identified either.

Meanwhile, another nationwide strike promoted by the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] began today. ANDES belongs to the leftwing Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. The strike is largely affecting public grammar school and high schools. So far this year students have been out of school for 30 or 40 days.

POWER OUTAGE AFFECTS COUNTRY'S ACTIVITIES

PA262253 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Three days after the 2-hour power outage ordered by the workers union at the Lempa River Executive Commission (CEL), several sectors have pointed out the detrimental effects that it caused, suggesting that suitable measures must be adopted in order to prevent a repetition of a situation such as the one that led to the blackout.

According to the industrial sectors, the 2-hour power outage had negative effects on the national economy and harmful effects on all residents. The effects of the outage were reportedly felt in work centers, homes, streets and everywhere else.

All sectors of the population reportedly suffered the effects of the blackout, since people returning from their places of work or study were attacked and robbed. "There is no justification for the interruption of such a necessary public service," several people have commented.

They add that not only did they have to face the problems stemming from the lack of electrical services, but other services were equally affected, such as the water supply. "Since the pumps for this service are driven by electrical energy, when electrical services are suspended, the pumps do not work," it was explained.

"The Salvadoran family, the country's industrial activity, and in general the life of 4.5 million people cannot depend on sectarian decisions," several people have indicated.

They finally requested greater consideration on future occasions so that similarly serious situations, which harm the entire country, do not occur again.

FPL SEIZES RADIO STATION TO READ COMMUNIQUE

PA262003 San Salvador Radio Senorial in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Revolutionary transmission of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front to the people of El Salvador and Latin America interspersed with martial music--read by unidentified persons]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Frong [FPL] calls on the people to join the revolutionary guerrillas, people's militias, the People's Liberation Army and the FPL. [martial music]

The incorporation of Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, of Salvador Samayoa, former education minister, and many other members of the community: Workers and peasants, and of all social sectors to FPL, are an indication of the nearness of the final defeat of the henchmen and exploiters. [martial music]

Honest men and women, progressive, democratic and revolutionary task at hand is the political and military struggle for a democratic and revolutionary government. Only with the definite defeat of the enemies of the people will it be possible to open the way to a democratic, revolutionary, just and humane regime. [martial music]

All the people must join the organized struggle, the militias and guerrillas. [martial music]

[First announcer] Let us defeat the genocide armed forces!

[Second announcer] Let us put an end to this regime of persecution and massacre!

[First announcer] A river of blood separates the junta from the people!

[Second announcer] The peace offered by the junta is the peace in the grave! [martial music]

[First announcer] Not one more year of tyranny in El Salvador!

[Second announcer] The people in arms will defeat U.S. intervention!

[First announcer] Against genocide and intervention there is the armed struggle and insurrection! [martial music]

[Second announcer] Let us join the armed struggle in the prolonged people's struggle!

[First announcer] Long live the armed insurrection and the prolonged people's war!

[Second announcer] Against U.S. mercenary aggression, the people's revolutionary unity will win! [martial music]

[First announcer] Long live the 10 years of FPL politico-military struggle!

[Second announcer] For a democratic revolutionary government!

[First announcer] Vietnam won, El Salvador will win! Revolution or death, the armed people will win! [martial music]

FPL Central Command in El Salvador, Central America.

MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD251301 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Jean-Pierre Clerc interview with El Salvador junta member Morales Ehrlich in San Salvador: "If We End Violence and Repression We Will Have Won"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] San Salvador--Mr Morales Ehrlich, a member of the five-man junta which has been in power since the beginning of this year and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader, has the reputation of being the "intellectual" of the government.

"The PDC," He told us, "is the only party capable of preventing the armed forces from following a natural tendency which, for the past 50 years, until the coup d'etat on 15 October last year, made them the obligarchy's ally. Upholding this view has brought attacks from the left, which maintains that we are merely using our respectability to disguise what is really a military regime; and from the right, which loudly complains that our reforms are leading to economic ruin and from the minority of the armed forces which does not want change and which does not see why the PDC, which has always been the main enemy, should stop being an enemy overnight. For this reason we are passing through a very difficult phase." Mr Morales Ehrlich, who is 44 years old, a lawyer, former mayor of San Salvador and who was exiled to Costa Rica after the election fraud in 1977 which prevented him from becoming vice president of the republic, received us in his office in the old San Jacinto Palace.

"I admit," he added, "that the extreme left is at present harder hit by repression than the extreme right. In just 5 months it is impossible to change the habits of the past 50 years during which the left was the enemy as far as the army was concerned. In addition there are unscupulous people in the forces of order who use summary methods. Furthermore, the oligarchy pays foreign assassins. Clearly, repression as it now exists is damaging our image. We are fighting to reduce and prevent it. What is more, we have suffered by it: 10 PDC mayors have been killed as well as Mario Zamora, one of our top leaders."

[Question] Are you not worried by the fact that the traditional leftwing political forces and even the more progressive members of his own party are successively losing confidence in the process started by the 15 October military coup d'etat and are leaving the junta, the government and the country?

[Answer] The fall of the dictator General Romero obviously sparked off euphoria. Many people then thought that the cancer had been removed.

The right and the left, private enterprise and the communists, university professors and pragmatic politicians all set to work together. The first government was full of prima donnas with everybody wanting to carry on his own revolution. They all rendered each other powerless.

When the crisis broke out at the end of December the armed forces called on the PDC to govern. The Communist Party and the Social Democrats both refused to take part in this effort. They preferred to wait, telling themselves that if this bus reached the terminus--democracy--they would stand to gain from it and if not they would also stand to gain by boarding the next one! When we were asked to govern, our party asked the armed forces to give the people a written pledge to follow through economic and social reforms. This produced the agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade in coffee and sugar--decisions taken on 5 and 6 March.

"We Have the People's Support"

There are many civilians in El Salvador today telling the army that it does not need the PDC and that it can make the necessary effort itself, hence winning the people's respect. Their real aim is to revert to the past, stop the changes and place the armed forces back on a conservative course.

On the other hand, there are many people on the left who do not want a democratic society and who are bothered by our reforms because they make the people lose interest in them. There is also the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement which is less progressive than us, does not really know what it wants and is using its international connections to attack us. During the 1972 and 1977 elections the PDC carried the Social Democratic and communist opposition on its back. Are we now to be regarded as opportunists who have sold out to the right?

[Question] Is it not difficult for a party which claims to be Christian to remain in a government which failed to prevent the assassination of the El Salvador Catholic Church's top leader?

[Answer] This crime has not damaged us because everybody knows that it was the extreme right which killed Monsignor Romero. The people also know that it was the extreme left which was responsible for the violence which occured on the day of the funeral. We have the people's support. The poor know that we will defend them. We also have support from the United States, which is giving us financial aid, and from Venezuela and Costa Rica. If we succeed in ending the violence and repression we will have won.

[Question] You have to admire this optimism in a country where there is talking of nothing but civil war, violence, confrontations and deadlock. Do you not fear that you are ruining your reputation among the people who believed in you?

[Answer] The man who risks his life for his beliefs does not ruin his reputation. If we are killed, others will take our place. Believe me this junta will last. The left is already adopting a less violent tone; we want to talk with the left. This year will be decisive. If we succeed in carrying through the redistribution of land we will have achieved a great deal. After that we ill give the people a chance to express their will--a thing which has never been done in this country before.

MORALES ANNOUNCES COMPLEMENTARY AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

PA290327 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Speech to the nation by junta member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich; no place specified--live]

[Text] Honorable magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, honorable members of the government Cabinet, civilian, military and religious authorities who are accompanying us, special guests, Salvadoran people:

On 6 March, the revolutionary government junta promulgated the basic agrarian reform law, as one of its fulfilled commitments of the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979.

The first phase of this reform consists of the expropriation of over 320,000 manzanas of land, which formerly belonged exclusively to 244 owners, to transfer this land to the thousands of peasant families which actually work it.

Today, 28 April 1980, the revolutionary government junta has issued Decree No 207, which contains the law for the attachment and transfer of agricultural lands to the direct cultivators, granting ownership of the land to peasants, sharecroppers and tenants. This measure, dictated in the context of the revolutionary government's policy of basic change, immediately converts another 150,000 families who live in rural areas, that is, close to 1 million Salvadorans, into small landowners who, as such, will be actively incorporated into the development of the national economy, strengthening it substantially.

From this moment, the traditional sharecropping and land-lease system comes to an end in El Salvador, as occurred previsouly in other countries, with truly positive results. This helps to raise the standard of living of not only the beneficiaries, but also of the middle class in general, as well as resulting in an increase in agricultural production.

We are certain that in our country the same thing will occur that has happened in other nations, where today peasants live in conditions that are consonant with the dignity of human beings. This same situation has allowed economies to grow in an accelerated manner, with the creation of many sources of employment in industry and commerce and with benefits for all social sectors.

Under the decreed law, every person who owned these lands will receive a fair compensation. Persons who owned less than 100 hectares, in other words, 140 manzanas, will have the right to 50 percent of the value of the compensation in cash, to be paid by the government. The other 50 percent will be received in agrarian reform bonds. Those who had more land will be compensated according to the provisions of the basic agrarian reform law. This value will be calculated according to the former owner's tax declarations of 1976 and 1977.

On the other hand, the peasant who is recognized as the owner of the land must make installment payments for its purchase until the total value plus financing are covered. These installments will consist of a small sum equal to the payment which he was making simply for annual lease of the land. For example, if the land is classified as normal with a rent charge of 50 colones per manzana, the new owner will continue to pay 50 colones.

According to this law, the beneficiaries will also be able to make advance payments on the loan and if they pay in cash, the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] may grant a reduction of up to one-third of the total value of the land, according to the special regulations.

Effective now, the former sharecropper or tenant has property rights for the purpose of cultivating his land in the manner and with the procedures that are appropriate under legal regulations. He also has the opportunity to increase profits from his harvests in order to make improvements and increase production.

In the case of landowners who cultivate a part of their lands, Decree No 207 will not be applicable to the areas under cultivation. The process which is being intensified today by the aforementioned decree represents for El Salvador a hopeful stage of social justice and economic resurgence which will permit progress in industry and commerce because the new owners, by increasing their production and their income, will increase the demand for consumer products, goods and services.

This complementary provision for the change in land ownership reflects the intention of continuing the peaceful revolution which has already been initiated for the benefit of the majority sectors of our people who were formerly sidelined. It seeks to develop a new concept of social coexistence based on respect for the dignity of man.

It is an opportune time to note the vigorous, efficient and honest effort currently being carried out by officials, technicians, cooperative directors and other persons involved in the agrarian process. However, if there should be an exception to this rule, we warn that we will not permit even a single cent to be taken from the beneficiaries and that drastic measures will be taken against any persons guilty of the most minimal administrative dishonesty.

The reason for this is that not only are we experiencing the historical chapter of the vindication of the man of the fields, but also that this is part of the process for ending any kind of corruption.

Salvadoran people, in the name of the revolutionary government junta, I appeal for broad understanding of the parties involved and I patriotically urge Salvadorans of good will to contribute to the realization of this process, without permitting interference by foreign groups. El Salvador is undergoing, at this time, a momentous phase in its history. We are forging the new fatherland that we are going to bequeath to our children, and we want it to be a fatherland that is more worthy and more just with everyone participating with loyalty and optimism in this unpostponeable task of transformation. Thank you very much.

The law to which we referred here will be published to allow all Salvadoran people to become familiar with it, in order that there will no longer be musunderstanding in this country and to permit everything to be clearly in its place, with us all moving in unity in this revolutionary process in which we are fighting for vindication, particularly of those who to-date had been sidelined, and I repeat, to form a just and worthy society.

FORMER OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED FOR MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

PA261952 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1224 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Reliable sources today revealed that officials of past governments found guilty of corruption and sacking the public funds will be tried by the corresponding courts.

The same sources said many of these former officials are walking free on the streets of San Salvador as if they had done nothing harmful to the people.

The sources added that an intense investigation is presently underway to establish responsibilities, and to that effect, the public is asked to submit any proof they may have against any of these persons to the nation's attorney general to start the respective proceedings.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CRITICIZES VISIT BY U.S. OFFICIALS

PA260241 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemalan National Congress President Manuel Salvador Polanco has stated that the United States is now trying to change what it previously imposed on the country.

Regarding the frequent visits by U.S. officials, some who support and others who oppose President Carter's administration, the Congress president categorically stated that it is not U.S. intervention which can overcome Guatemala's present difficulties. Polanco emphatically added that the United States is responsible for many of Guatemala's problems, that history has confirmed this and past events speak for themselves. Now the United States is attempting to change what it imposed in the past.

How can they possibly try to condemn a people, Polanco asked. If they were to close their eyes and make a self-examination they would find that they are responsible for the evils they allege we suffer from, due to their previous intervention in Guatemalan internal affairs.

The Congress president finally stated that the intervention which is evident through the U.S. officials' trips to Guatemala will only manage to offend the Guatemalan people's dignity.

FOUNDATION ISSUES AD ON JAMES CHEEK, FOREIGN OFFICIALS

PA260432 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 9

[Paid advertisement: "Beware of Wolves With Sheepskins"]

[Text] The visits made by some foreign officials, such as James Cheek, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs--whose presence provokes unrest and anxiety among the Guatemalans who love peace--are unfortunate events.

These persons who shield themselves with the flag of the United States--once upon a time a paladin of democracy--have become propaganda agents for Marxism and they express their desire that Guatemala should fall into chaos as Nicaragua and El Salvador have.

Instead of serving their great country, which pays them with good salaries, trips, and honors, they gratuitously serve the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and dedicate themselves to sowing discord in countries such as ours.

Government and people of Guatemala: Do not let yourselves be fooled by those wolves with sheepskins.

Guatemala City, 22 April 1980.

[Signed] Parents Association 22 Apr 80

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER VIEWS PROSPECTS OF CIVIL WAR

LD281409 Madrid YA in Spanish 18Apr 80 p 10

[LOGOS undated interview in Spain with Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo: "Civil War in Guatemala Inevitable Unless Democracy Established Before 1982"]

[Text] "Whatever happens in the period 1980 through 1982 will be decisive to Guatemala's future, because the question is not whether or not there will be change, but whether this change takes place peacefully or violently."

This is how the Guatemalan situation was summed up for LOGOS by Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Vincio Cerezo, who has come to Spain together with other party comrades to seek solidarity and support for his and for other democratic Guatemalan parties. "The Christian Democratic Party," he added, "considers observance of electoral freedom and an end to reppression indispensable for the process of peaceful change. Unless these conditions are fulfilled over the next 2 years, the path for continuing the struggle for democracy has already been chosen."

According to Cinicio Cerezo, Guatemala has been governed since 1966 by a "constitutional dictatorship." This is because although there is a constitution, elections are held every 4 years, political party activity is authorized and there are independent institutions such as the university and municipal councils. Nevertheless, in practice the elections are fraudulent, party leaders and officials are subjected to threats and are even killed in the streets by paramilitary rightwing organizations backed by the government and the institutions are subjected to interference and pressure by means of legal and economic methods.

"The most salient characteristics of government action," the Christian Democratic leader continued, "are as follows: political violence, which in recent months has increased to the extent of claiming an average of 10 deaths a day for political motives; and administrative corruption. The root of the entire problem is the unjust distribution of wealth stemming from a traditional and unsatisfactory economic and social structure."

In such a situation the government's opposition is following two different strategies: on the one hand, the Christian Democratic Party, which is directing a process designed--without great hopes--to fully exploit the peaceful path in the 1980 and 1982 elections and thus to prompt a major mobilization which will push the government toward democratization. Participating with it in fully exploiting the peaceful path before transferring to armed action, there are other democratic and trade union sectors. On the other hand, the Democratic Front Against Repression and other Social Democratic and Marxist sectors advocate an immediate armed struggle as the only solution. "Basically," the Christian Democratic Party secretary general explained, "both tendencies demand a change of regime. Their differences lie in the characteristics of the sovereignty which they want to build afterward.

"The Christian Democratic Party," he concluded, "holds the stance that it does partly because it believes that military action without the people's support would fail."

GROUPS DEFINE POSITION REGARDING STATE COUNCIL

PA272234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2127 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 25 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which is firmly supporting the Sandinist revolutionary government, has appointed its delegate to the State Council which will be installed here on 4 May.

The PLI--whose members split from the Nationalist Liberal Party controlled by the Somoza government in order to confront the dictatorship up until it was overthrown last year--appointed Plutarco Anduray Palma, a lawyer, as its representative to the council.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the Peoples Social Christian Party also appointed their delegates. The latter appointed Carlos Garcia Caceres.

These parties--together with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), with six representatives to the council in its condition as leader of the revolution, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN)--make up the "Patriotic Front" in line with the process of democratication being carried out in the country.

However, top MDN leader Alfonso Robelo, claiming that the "national government plan" had been changed by the Sandinist leadership, resigned from the government junta this week and announced that his group will not participate in the council. The MDN protested the expansion of the council from 33 to 47 members.

The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) stated that it "will not participate in the State Council to protest the expansion as it violates the basic statute of the revolutionary government." The PSC delegate is Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, a lawyer.

For its part, the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) held a meeting of the PCD leadership yesterday and decided that its representative, Enrique Sotelo Borgen, "will not occupy his seat in the State Council until the PCD national convention, scheduled for 2 May, decides whether it will participate or not and reiterates its support for the original structure of the state organization in question."

The Nicaraguan clergy, which was included in the council, had appointed Msgr Guillermo Quintanilla Jerez as its delegate and Father Alvaro Arguello as the deputy delegate. However, Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez resigned yesterday.

Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez--vicar of the Managua Archdiocese and parish priest at the San Pablo Apostol Church in Jinotepe in Nicaragua's southern region--declined the position because he said it was physically impossible for him to occupy the post. However, he said that he follows the guideline established by the Nicaraguan Episcopal conference which is the "option in favor of the poor and oppressed and placed himself within the process of changes occurring in his country." [quote marks as received]

Regarding Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez, Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo--who has just returned from Rome--said that as a member of the archbishopric, he could not hold a political post. He noted that the pope had insisted that the clergymen devote more time to deepen the evangelization and that they would need the pope's permission to engage in public activity.

Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, will be the representative of the Council of Higher Education to the State Council.

Ramirez explained that the state of emergency which existed in the country was economic, not political, but said the law would be revoked to avoid confusion and permit a climate of confidence to exists.

On the other hand, with the newly decreed appeals law, citizens can now turn to the courts to challenge new attachments of property. The continuation of the attachment practice had been criticized by private enterprise. Maintaining the crisis has been overcome, Ramirez said that almost all of the 29 organizations called to join the State Council, the legislative organ which will be installed on 4 May, have agreed to appoint their delegates.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), headed by Alfonso Robelo, is one of the few organizations which refused to participate in the council.

Ramirez invited Robelo's party to reconsider and join the legislative organ.

The Social Democratic Party, which had harshly criticized the Sandinist government, announced its decision to participate in the council and called on all the country's political sectors "to put aside hatred for the good of the nation."

The Sandinist Peoples Army, for its part, announced its participation in the State Council through guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, while the Democratic Conservative Party announced that it will reach a decision in this regard on 2 May.

Additionally, it was announced in media circles that businessmen Enrique Bolanos and Jorge Salazar, the latter being the president of the important Cattlemen's Association, could be the next members of the government junta.

Local news media reported that junta member Sergio Ramirez and commanders Humberto Ortega and Bayardo Arce talked on Sunday with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, and assured him that the political crisis caused by the resignation of two members of the junta has been resolved and that "the Nicaraguan revolution will not be radicalized."

The members of the Nicaraguan Government reached an agreement with Carazo to cooperate in joint development projects such as navigation on the San Juan border river, the exploitation of alcohol as a fuel and the development of fishing on the Atlantic coasts of both countries. They also analyzed Nicaragua's political situation.

For his part, conservative leader Emilio Alvarez said during a news conference today that the crisis of the Sandinist government caused by the withdrawal of Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo from the government junta was real. He said the Sandinist Front "must replace those who resigned with persons of the same persuasion," because otherwise, "the only option remaining would be to radicalize the revolutionary process," which he said was "a very dangerous path."

More on New Appointments

PA282131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced several changes in the government at noon today. The following changes were reported by Ramirez:

Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres resigned as deputy minister of the interior, having been appointed to represent the armed forces in the State Council. Commander Torres is replaced by Commander Luis Carrion, who held the post of deputy minister of defense.

Commander Carrion is replaced as deputy defense minister by Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo. Lacayo will retain his post as chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army.

Other appointments announced by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado included Leonel Poveda as the new director general of customs and Claudia Chamorro de Barcenas, daughter of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, as deputy chief of the Presidential Palace Information Office. Mrs Chamorro Barcenas had acted as private secretary to her mother, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, during her term as member of the governing junta, from which she resigned for health reasons.

XAVIER CHAMORRO EXPLAINS POLICY OF NUEVO DIARIO

PA282022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Managua--The newspaper NUEVO DIARIO will have the characteristics of LA PRENSA, with critical support for the revolution and political pluralism on the part of the newspaper, said Engineer Xavier Chamorro, accompanied by his family, at a news conference this morning. Following are parts of his statements at the news conference:

[Begin recording] The newspaper is made by the people who work on it, not the printing presses or the building in which it may be located. NUEVO DIARIO, therefore, will have characteristics similar to those of LA PRENSA, such as a critical support of the revolution and political pluralism within the organization. It will be open to all forces of the country, to the degree to which they are represented, in defense of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

COSEP MEETS WITH FSLN TO ANALYZE COUNTRY'S 'CRISIS'

PA251445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0051 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A commission of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) has met with a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta and members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) "to analyze the crisis which the country is experiencing."

The COSEP communique, which was published by the newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the FSLN, added that the COSEP expressed to the FSLN members the indignation of the private sector regarding the alarming and constant deviations of the nation's fundamental statute and the program of the Government of National Reconstruction." [quotation marks as received]

It added: "The FSLN asked the COSEP to present its view of the problems and the essential recommendations proposed by the private sector."

The communique indicated that "the COSEP is holding constant sessions to analyze the FSLN's request."

The COSEP is made up of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), the chambers of industries, commerce and construction, the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations (CONAPRO) and the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers (UPANIC).

BUSINESSMAN MACHINEGUNNED; OTHER VIOLENCE REPORTED

PA240007 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Businessman Julio Alberto Roca Mendez died when he was machinegunned inside a pickup truck he was driving at kilometer 84 along the road to Oratorio Santa Rosa.

Attacks on Buses

PA282145 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemal in Spanish 1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Alleged guerrillas set three urban buses on fire this afternoon in Guatemala City. The attacks took place in Zones 11, 13 and 19. The guerrillas forced all the passengers to get out and then poured gasoline inside the vehicles and set them on fire.

The driver of the bus set on fire in Zone 13 was attacked by the arsonists when he was forced from his vehicle.

Bus driver Jose Cecilio Hernandez said that many bus drivers abandoned their routes when they learned that a group of subversives were setting the buses on fire.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY PROTESTS INCREASING VIOLENCE

PA282144 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] issued a press communique against their organization [words indistinct] guarantees, since they are ready to defend themselves.

In a press communique the DCG warned the government that it has instructed its leaders in the provinces to repell any attack. The DCG says that it must again protest before national and world public opinion the increase in violence and bloodshed which is affecting even the PDC which has been noted for being one of the most powerful bastions striving for a climate of peace and justice for our people.

NICARAGUA

STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTED; NEW JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSSED

PA282348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Sandinist government today unexpectedly lifted the state of emergency which a few days ago was extended until April, 1981, and decreed a new appeals law, in response to demands from various sectors of the country.

The provisions were announced during a news conference today by junta member Sergio Ramirez, who explained that the measures were taken in response to the need to establish a climate of confidence for national production.

At the same time, the Sandinist government confirmed its decision to replace the two members of the government junta who resigned and reorganized some sectors of the administration in order to resolve the political crisis which culminated last week with businessmen Alfonso Robelo's withdrawal from the junta.

The associations of teachers, newsmen and Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas (Misurasata) Indians, as well as the army will also occupy seats at the council. Some of these organizations have already appointed their delegates, while others have not announced their's yet.

The six organizations which make up the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, with one delegate each, are holding talks with the government leaders and the FSLN National Directorate because they disagree with the reorganization of the council and other situations of a political-economic nature. They have not decided if they will participate in the council or not.

Regarding the labor organizations, the participation of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), the Farm Workers Association (ATC), the General Confederation of Independent Workers, the Health Workers Federation and the Central of Labor Action and Unity--the latter a Communist Party organization--is a fact.

Although included in the project, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, which defines itself as independent, and the Social Christian Union of Nicaraguan Workers still have to hold meetings of their leadership in order to decide if, "given the present circumstances," they will maintain their initial decision to participate in the council.

The Sandinist revolution has the 11 votes of the mass organizations which constitute its popular base in addition to the 9 seats of the FSLN leadership, 3 seats of the CST and the ATC and 1 seat that belongs to the army. These mass organizations are: the Sandinist defense committees, with nine seats distributed among the various areas of the country, the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association.

The place where the State Council will hold its sessions has not been decided and its internal regulations are being drafted.

Regarding its structure, which has caused so much reaction among the antigovernment and the progovernment organizations, Sergio Ramirez Mercado stressed that "it is the authentic representation of the country's active forces that have a role within the revolution."

BORGE WARNS AGAINST ARMED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTION

PA261705 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, yesterday encouraged the workers who are participating in the literacy crusade and increasing production.

Borge spoke about the literacy campaign, the private sector, the counterrevolution and the maneuvers of the politicians and imperialists. Above all, he reiterated his warning that woe betide anyone who touches a hair of a literacy worker because he will regret having been born.

Borge delivered the speech at the Oscar Turcios school in Managua to say farewell to 250 companero workers who are leaving today together with university students and members of the Sandinist defense committees to engage in literacy work in the mountains. Referring to counterrevolutionary plans, Borge said:

[Begin recording] The campaigns of the counterrevolution are going ahead and becoming increasingly visible every day. We have tangible information on their activities and they reproduce their heads [as heard]. What they probably do not know--or perhaps are not sufficiently aware of--is the fact that we are sharpening our machetes to cut their heads off. [applause]

All sorts of activities are going on. Armed activities are going on. They have prepared plans to carry out personal attacks, destroy factories and seize localities as part of a destabilization plan. That is to say, I do not think they harbor any illusion because one need not have more than two particles of brain to understand that this revolution will not be overthrown through the use of arms. We have an army that grows stronger every day, and we have the militias. They will not defeat us through arms. Therefore, they are resorting to armed activities and plans to cause us problems, to distract us, to force us to devote energy to the country's defense rather than to the country's construction. For instance, if they seize any locality or take any type of armed action we have to neutralize that activity, and this means wasting time with regard to economic development. Their aim is to destabilize the revolutionary process. This is their goal.

We have even ruled out--for the time being at least although we are not letting our guard down--the possibility of an armed imperialist attack against our country. We think this is not possible for the time being. It would not be militarily advisable for our enemies to destroy us completely. What would happen if they came here? We would defend ourselves, inch by inch. They might annihilate us if they come here. They might erase us from the face of the earth because they have the might, or the power to do so. What they will never do is conquer us. They will never succeed in making our people go down on their knees. They will never succeed in this. [applause] [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. DENIES RESIGNATION

PA250443 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Radio Sandino today denied that Rafael Solis, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, had resigned as reported in a newscast carried by a privately owned radio station in Managua.

Ambassador Solis himself denied the report through a telephone call directly from Washington. He also said that he has nothing to do with the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement which is headed by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, nor with the number of resignations that members of that political movement have submitted to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Solis said that he is an old member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and that his actions are guided according to FSLN political, revolutionary and military discipline. He also said that he is a member of the Sandinist army.

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

PA270455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said in Algiers that the abortive U.S. military action against Iran might lead Washington to try new attacks aimed at destabilizing that Asian country. Oretega is heading a government delegation on an official visit to Algeria.

The Sandinist leader stressed that as regards Latin America, the U.S. ruling circles' war-oriented hysteria means that efforts are made to divide the area's anti-imperialist and democratic movement.

He added that the military maneuvers the United States will carry out in the Caribbean in May are part of Washington's gigantic reactionary campaign against Cuba, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Grenada and the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle.

Ortega went on to term the talks held with the Algerian authorities revolutionary, frank and cordial and added that very positive results will be obtained from them.

ALGERIAN-SANDINIST COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS RESCUE ATTEMPT

For a report on the joint communique issued by the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party and the National Liberation Front (FSLN) Delegation in Algiers on 27 Apr, see the North Africa section of the 29 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ANGOLA DENOUNCES U.S. MANEUVERS

FL261501 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In a joint communique issued in Luanda, Nicaragua and Angola denounced the imperialist maneuvers against Cuba and called for the cancellation of next month's U.S. naval exercises in the Caribbean. The communique came at the end of a visit to Angola by a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, a member of the Sandinist Front national leadership and of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The delegation is now in Algeria for a friendly visit of several days. The visitors were received by Algerian National Liberation Front Political Bureau member Mohamed Mazouzi.

DANIEL ORTEGA HEADS DELEGATION VISITING USSR

PA281535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow (PRENSA LATINA)--Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the National Sandinist Liberation Front and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, arrived here at the head of a Nicaraguan delegation.

The visitors were greeted at the Moscow airport by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, and other officials.

The Nicaraguan Government delegation includes Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, deputy minister for the Atlantic coast, Humberto Campbell, and other officials.

IRENA DETECTS TIMBER, CATTLE SMUGGLING TO HONDURAS

PA281414 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Information supplied by the delegates of the Nicaraguan National Resources and Environment Institute [IRENA] in Nueva Segovia Department and by others on the Honduran border situation reveal the existence of timber and cattle smuggling to Honduras.

Lack of police vigilance in the sector encourages this type of activity, which is harmful to the nation's economy.

Presently there are talks underway to establish a joint plan of action between IRENA, the Sandinist police and other state organizations to stop and punish the timber and cattle smugglers in the northern border area.

VANCE RESIGNATION 'HARD BLOW' TO CARTER'S REELECTION BID

FL282326 Havana Demestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Arnaldo Cord commentary]

[Text] The secretary of state of the James Carter government resigned this morning. Cyrus Vance, a 63-year-old politician [as heard], said in his letter to the President that he was resigning because of his disagreement with the use of force in Iran. The letter, handwritten and dated 21 April, says that Vance would resign even if the commando operation were successful.

The departure of Cyrus Vance from the Cabinet is a hard blow for the White House incumbent. It is in addition a hard blow to his aspirations to occupy the presidential chair for another 4 years.

Vance is leaving Carter's ship at a time when the ship is taking in water and, with his last good-bye, Vance creates a new problem for his former chief and for adviser Brzezinski. Undoubtedly, others will follow Vance. The resignation of [State Department] spokesman Hodding Carter already has been announced.

Following the failed operation of aggression against the Iranian people, the current U.S. administration now is facing the internal and external problems which such an ominous decision has generated. The resignation of Cyrus Vance is another inconvenience on the path of Mr James Carter toward what so far has been his maximum aspiration--reelection.

Further Analysis

FL281905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance raises new questions concerning the seriousness of the crisis within the U.S. Government and the course of the policy which President James Carter will follow.

Various White House officials have told the press that Vance had submitted his resignation before the abortive military intervention ordered by Carter against Iran and that the resignation would stand regardless of the result of the operation. According to these same spokesmen, the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state is the result of obvious and public differences between Cyrus Vance and the Carter administration. Vance's resignation also reflects the well-founded judgement of those who speak of a serious crisis within the U.S. Government leadership.

An analysis of U.S. policies in recent times reveals that it was becoming increasingly more difficult for Vance to reconcile the handling of foreign policies with the President's reelection eagerness. From the shadows, and undobtedly feeding Carter's aspirations for a second term, Brezezinski's political line of increasing confrontation with the Soviet Union was fully imposed.

Carter's repeated contempt for the opinions of his allies became obvious when the President decided on the policy of [economic] blockade of Iran and boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and, lastly, by the abortive military aggression against Iran without consulting even the countries of the warmongering NATO. Vance's resignation, like that of UN Ambassador Andrew Young, shows that Washington's ruling circle prefers the gunboat policy.

The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the crucial moments of the electoral campaign raises for Carter the need to unmask the real makers of his policies. The cosmetics that kept Brzezinski in the shadows have evaporated.

Undoubtedly, the new situation further weakens the U.S. Government and reduces the already narrow margin of trust of the allies for Carter's policies. By the same token and on the other hand, Vance's resignation and everything it reveals increase the danger of Carter's adventurous policy toward Iran and other areas, particularly the Caribbean and Central America.

Many political observers are asking themselves: How far will President Carter go to try to overcome the deep political crisis that is burdening his administration? Anything can be expected.

GRANMA REBUTS MONDALE STATEMENT ON FREEING PRISONERS

FL281305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A dispatch, dateline Washington, points out that Yankee Vice President Walter Mondale has accused Cuban President Fidel Castro of cynically playing with the feelings of the Cuban community in North America, which is helping the refugees to travel to Florida. Mondale proposes to Cuba to set free the Boniato prisoners and cynically states: From the minute they are set free, we will have aircraft ready to carry them to freedom. Mondale adds: The world will make Castro responsible for the death of the Cubans illegally traveling to Florida.

In a note in this connection, GRANMA affirms: Mondale wants to send aircraft to pick up a group of counterrevolutionary prisoners from the very few we still have; but walking the streets are thousands of this type whom they have not picked up despite their promises, thousands who served prison terms for serving the U.S. Government. Why do they not pick them up? But, there is something more humane and more just.

There are hundreds of Haitians in Baracoa whose boats sank near our coast while trying to emigrate to the United States. We urge Mondale to send aircraft as soon as possible to pick them up, or does he prefer that we send them through Mariel?

Meanwhile, it was learned in Mariel that yesterday no vessel departed for the United States due to the bad weather, and that there are 1,552 vessels from Florida in that port. Despite the bad weather, they have continued to arrive. Yesterday's storm threatened the fleet at Mariel but there were only a few minor injuries and minor damage. It was learned that in order to improve the safety of the travelers, the vessels will depart in convoys to help each other. In addition, a Cuban vessel will follow them almost to the Florida Coast. There will not be a safer means of transportation in the world than the one between Mariel and Florida, the report indicated.

U.S. ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY IN REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA280328 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, which is edited in Havana, today published a note denying statements by the imperialist U.S. Government regarding the existence of some type of agreement among the governments of Cuba, Peru and Costa Rica to create a center in Costa Rica for the redistribution of the antisocial elements that entered the Peruvian Embassy here.

The paper stresses that Cuba never swallowed that Yankee-made hook carrying Costa Rican bait, pointing out that like Chilean tyrant Augusto Pinochet, they wanted to select the antisocial elements they were going to receive. Their wish was pulverized by our country's firm determination.

GRANMA notes that the United States has now made up certain terms which nobody understands, such as savage [word indistinct], to refer to the peaceful and orderly trips from the port of Mariel to Florida, which Cuban residents on U.S. territory have organized.

What has been truly savage, the paper affirms, is the humiliation inflicted on Yankee hypocrisy by the Cuban residents in the United States, who have not paid any attention to these furious warnings.

Further, GRANMA charges that Washington did not fulfill its commitment to receive those pardoned after being imprisoned for committing counterrevolutionary crimes, their relatives and thousands of former prisoners convicted for the same reasons. But it encouraged illegal departures from our country, even though we warned them about their inevitable consequences.

According to the organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, they will not be able to count on us to resolve this problem and any threats will be to no avail. In the face of their threats--such as the military maneuvers--we are mobilizing and we are ready to do more than this if attacked.

GRANMA RESPONDS TO AFP DISPATCH ON REFUGEES IN U.S.

FL281249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, today publishes a dispatch of the AFP news agency titled "Yankee Disorder and Confusion." The dispatch of that capitalist news agency states that Cuban President Fidel Castro was able to sow alarm in the Carter administration and provoke an unprecedented confrontation with the Cuban community in North America by opening the way for a massive and brutal emigration to the United States. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE quotes well-informed sources and adds that in doing this President Castro is achieving three objectives--to neutralize the impact created by 10,000 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy, to carry out a peaceful purge of dissidents by encouraging them to take to the sea and to transform the problem into a bilateral crisis with the United States. The agency states that the alarm became evident this Saturday when a high official of the State Department announced that the government was going to reinforce the stringency of immigration laws, warning for the first time in 21 years that the Cubans arriving illegally are subject to deportation.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE states that the Carter administration's decision to apply discrimination in the admission of Cuban refugees caused an immediate and angry reaction by the leaders of the Cuban community in North America. A meeting of some 40 of those leaders with Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher concluded in an uproar. Half of them left Christopher's office and, as they walked down the corridors of the Department of State building, proclaimed: We are not policemen. Christopher had urged the Cuban exile leaders to stop what he called "a maritime treadmill" between the port of Mariel and the Florida coast.

A later meeting of Vice President Walter Mondale with those Cuban leaders was canceled and substituted with the creation of a virtual crisis committee which included Mondale, Christopher and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. It was learned, AFP adds, that yesterday the State Department's Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Victor Palmieri left for Miami to try to establish a dialogue with the Cuban community. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE states that high officials of the U.S. Government admit that without the cooperation of that community it will practically be impossible to stop the "maritime treadmill."

It adds that for reasons of domestic policy which include electoral pressures and matters of popular sensibilities and international prestige, the United States will not be able to return the refugees to the sea or deport them to Cuba, and that this situation is becoming more serious as it was learned that two vessels with hundreds of persons aboard were sinking due to the bad weather.

In closing, AFP states: The "maritime treadmill," which was encouraged and financed by the Cuban community in North America to a degree that the official of the State Department warned that they were playing into Castro's hands, is threatening to reduce to mere dust the U.S. wish to leave the problem to the rest of the Latin American countries.

GRANMA publishes a note in response to the dispatch, which states that it reflects the disorder and confusion of the Yankee government. Despite the venom that the report contains, it does not fail to admit the embarrassment and political debacle in which imperialism finds itself. In reality, GRANMA adds, the response to the provocations of the Peruvian Embassy was to remove the guards; the response to the antisocials and their confabulation was the march of the militant people, the most vigorous and impressive demonstration of our people throughout 21 years of revolution. Ideologically, the enemies were crushed inside and outside of the country. The response to the Yankee military maneuvers, to the U.S. instigation of the criminals and to the illegal departures from the country was our Mariel policy and the total mobilization of our people from one end of the country to the other.

The hurricane returned to where it had to return, the United States. The Yankees had bought all the tickets for this lottery. They had been buying them for the past 21 years with the La Coubre incident, the Escambray action, the Giron landing, the sabotages, subversion, plans to assassinate Cuban leaders. They had been buying them, GRANMA adds, with the CIA espionage, Barbados [aircraft sabotage], the assassinations of Cuban diplomatic representatives, bomb blasts at the Cuban mission to the United Nations in New York and at the Interests Section Office in Washington, the spy flights of the SR-71 [aircraft], the provoking and threatening military maneuvers announced for May, the Guantanamo Naval Base, the economic blockade and the numerous criminal actions against our country. They had to win the lottery.

Cuba's position, GRANMA adds, is not objectionable--total freedom of emigration. It is logical that the antisocial persons would want to go to the United States. There has always come encouragement and rewards for those who did something against Cuba from there. Whether they were real counterrevolutionaries or not, all those who acted as an enemy of the revolution and socialism have always been welcomed there. There they dressed the antisocial persons with the dissident garb.

In closing, GRANMA adds: None of them wants to emigrate to Haiti or Costa Rica or Peru. They do not want to travel to an underdeveloped country. They want to reside in the United States, a rich country which exploits the world's underdeveloped peoples. The United States always wanted to have the best brains of our peoples. Let them also have the antisocial persons. You reap what you sow.

FELAP CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL261448 Havana Domewtic Service in Spanish 1427 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP] has called on all Latin American colleagues to express their condemnation of and mobilize their forces against the U.S. military maneuvers in Guantanamo, Cuba and the Caribbean area. In a communique, FELAP warns about the danger, impudence and insolence of the maneuvers announced for May, whose objectives are to prepare the conditions for an aggression against the American peoples, particularly Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

No time can be wasted. We must oppose that attempted U.S. aggression and military insolence because to defend the Cuban revolution is to defend each of our respective fatherlands, the FELAP communique states. In closing, FELAP exhorts all Latin American journalists to stop the imperialist aggressive hand.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING ALGERIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD281123 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Algerian-Cuban joint communique issued at the end of Algerian Interior Minister Benhamouda-led FLN delegation visit to Cuba 13-17 April: "Strengthening of Links in the Common Struggle Against Imperialism, Zionism and Reaction"]

[Text] An Algerian-Cuban joint communique was published at the end of the official visit to Cuba by the National Liberation Front [FLN] party delegation led by Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member and interior minister:

An FLN delegation led by Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member and interior minister, visited Cuba from 13-17 April 1980. The delegation included: Mr Mohamed Abada, Central Committee member and vice president of the Education and Information Commission; Said Bouhadja, Central Committee member and Annaba national commissioner; Ahmed Dib, member of the Judicial and General Organization Commission and Amar Debbagh, counselor at the Interior Ministry. Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis also took part in the delegation which, during its stay, had official discussions with a Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation led by Jose R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, and including Rafael Polanco Brahajos, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations and Claudio Ramos and Pedro Machado, section chief and official respectively of this department.

During his stay in Cuba, Mr Boualem Benhamouda had talks with the following prominent figures:

Raul Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers and interior minister and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

During these conversations, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, the two parties examined questions of the development of bilateral relations. They proceeded to an exchange of information and experience on their respective activities and analyzed international developments, espeically those relating to the regions to which Cuba and Algeria belong.

The Algerian delegation expressed its solidarity with the Cuban people's struggle to build a new society and against the blockade affecting it and and the continuing aggression and hostility of imperialism and reaction.

The Cuban delegation reaffirmed Cuba's determined support for the heroic Algerian people in the present stage of building a new life and the confrontation with imperialist and reactionary schemes in northwest Africa.

The two parties agree on the need to strengthen the links of friendship and collaboration between Cuba and Algeria in their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, to work for the unity of the nonaligned movement and for the implementation of the aims outlined by the fifth [as published] summit in Havana.

Both parties consider that the Algerian delegation's visit has contributed significantly to the development of the historic relations of friendship and collaboration between the people's parties and the governments of Algeria and Cuba.

The discussions ended with the signing of a cooperation agreement by which it is planned to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two political organizations.

The Algerian delegation received particular indications of the Cuban people's solidarity and affection during its visits to places of historic, economic and social interest in the Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and Isle of Youth provinces. During these visits, the Algerian delegation was received by Comrade Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Santiago provincial committee and Humerto Miguel, first secretary of the Cienfuegos Provincial Committee.

The Algerian delegation invited a PCC delegation to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be settled soon.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES UN NAMIBIAN AFFAIRS DELEGATION

FL282153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has received in Havana a UN Namibian affairs delegation led by Noel Sinclair, Guyana's representative to the United Nations. The delegation is beginning in our country a tour of five Caribbean nations to discuss assistance to that fraternal African nation and to the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO].

The support and solidarity of our people and government with the Namibian cause were reaffirmed at the meeting with the Cuban foreign minister. During its stay in Cuba, the UN delegation will visit places of historic and economic interest. It will conclude its activities tomorrow, Tuesday, with the signing of a joint communique and a meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers.

MPSP SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AFGHAN COUNTERPART

FL251431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, today received His Excellency Mr Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Mexican ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion and laid a floral wreath before the Jose Marti Monument.

FUNCTIONS, STRATEGY OF CARICOM TO BE PROBED

FL281405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 22 Apr (CANA)--Eleven top West Indians were named here this afternoon to probe the functioning of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to date and to draft a stragegy for its movement forward.

The decision to establish the study group was taken at the 16th CARICOM Council of Ministers conference held here last month.

The team is yet to set a date for its first meeting, but has been asked by the ministers to come up with a draft strategy for their consideration by the end of September this year.

The team's terms of reference include addressing "critical financial and payments problems facing many countries of the region as a result of the world economic crisis and the international energy crisis, so that financial and balance-of-payments problems, particularly those caused by rising energy prices can be alleviated and so that intra-regional trade flows can be expanded and sustained."

ANTIGUA

PREMIER VERE BIRD, LABOR PARTY REELECTED

FL251258 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Premier Vere Bird and the Antigua Labor Party--the ALP--have (?remained) in power following yesterday's general elections. With 11 seats declared up to late last night, the ALP had won 10 of the 17 seats while Independent (Eric Burton) of the ward island of Barbuda has retained his seat.

The ALP has said it wants to take the country into independence in November this year. The British Government has already agreed in principle to the island gaining sovereignty.

Premier Bird, who has had the office since 1976, won his seat in St John's rural north where [he won] with 77 percent of the vote.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS TO MEET PRESIDENT CARTER

FL281539 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams is expected to meet U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington today. The discussion will cover matters of mutual interest. (?Adams is) in the United States on continuation of his four-nation tour to promote Barbados as an offshore financial (?center). He has already visited Britain and West Germany and will leave the U.S. tonight for Canada, the final stop of the promotional tour.